

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

May 23, 1917

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## CANADIAN WOOL COMMISSION

On the 26th of April, the British authorities notified Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier, that 16,000 bales of Australian and 7,000 bales of New Zealand wool could be sold to Canada, on the understanding that the allocations would be strictly for manufacturing purposes and not for accumulation or speculation. The personnel of a Wool Commission was soon decided upon, and the members advised the authorities that they would appoint the Canadian Trade Commissioners at Melbourne and Auckland, as the Canadian wool representatives, through whom the orders should be transmitted. Lieut. W. G. Worth, of the 18th Battalion, C.E.F., was selected to act as the Canadian Wool Commission's agent at Bradford, England. This wool commission was created with the approval of the government at a meeting of the woolen manufacturers at Ottawa. It consists of Mr. Geo. Patterson, Preston; Mr. I. Bonner, Hespeler; Mr. C. W. Bates, Paris; Mr. James Roaamond, Carleton Place; Mr. George Forbes, Almonte; and Mr. F. B. Hayes, Toronto, Honorary Secretary.

At present the wool growers of the West are permitted to export wool under license. There is an impression abroad among Western wool growers that this Wool Commission intends preventing the exportation of Canadian wool, by seeking the cancellation of these export licenses. The chairman of this commission states emphatically that this is not the case and that Canadian manufacturers are prepared to pay the prices of open competition for the wool they require.

The commission is said to be only to assist in securing the most effective and equal distribution to the various textile manufacturers of the wool to be imported from New Zealand and Australia. There are available about 5,000,000 pounds of clean wool for importation as mentioned above and last year alone Canada imported 21,000,000 pounds. There should not be and is not likely to be any restriction on Canadian exports to United States, our best market.

## SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS BUYING BULLS

Over twenty thousand dollars' worth of purebred bulls have been purchased this season by farmers of Saskatchewan, under the system whereby the livestock branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture gives assistance to farmers desiring purebred cattle. This amount is more than was supplied in the two previous seasons and has been made possible by the increased grant for this purpose this year. The grant was increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000 for the purchase of livestock for sale on part cash and part credit basis.

Mr. Bredt, acting Livestock Commissioner, has pointed out that since \$750 worth of heifers can be supplied on a one-third cash basis, two farmers by joining could order a car load, about \$1,500 worth of stock and pay one-third cash, the second payment coming due December of the next year and the last payment twelve months after that.

Corn should be nearly ripe before being put in the silo. Experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station have shown that corn in the glazed stage contains three times as much dry matter as when tasseled out, and the glazed corn is also more digestible than corn that is less mature.



The food shortage is world wide, and more acute than the present generation has ever seen. Everything points to still greater scarcity in 1918.

You cannot meet the Empire's call for more food next year, unless you prepare more land for crop NOW—and prepare it better. Every possible acre of new land should be broken between seeding and harvest. Every summer-fallow should be kept clean and well tilled, to conserve the moisture necessary for a big 1918 crop.

*In the fertile prairies of Western Canada rest the hopes of the Empire. Yours is a great opportunity—and a great responsibility.*

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"It is the bounden obligation of every man, of every woman in Canada, to work harder and produce more, to cut down luxurious, unnecessary expenditure, to save money for the purpose of the war."

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Canadian Government War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, repayable in three years. At the purchase prices of \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, they yield over 5% interest. Buy them at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

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G. W. PETERSON,  
Secretary

2W



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*It's the  
Womenfolks who Worry*

"ONLY \$760 left after the bills are paid. It will not last long. Then, there are the mortgage payments to be met or I'll lose our home. If it were not for the children I could go out to work. But what can I do with *them*? I will have to do something—but what?"

"Exaggerated" you say. Not at all. All around us we see women and children adrift—left destitute because of man's very human tendency to "put off till tomorrow" a responsibility which involves a little self-sacrifice.

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### COUNCIL AT OTTAWA

A deputation representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture appeared before the special committee which is revising the Railway Act on May 15 to urge the adoption of the amendments to the act proposed by that body in order to help farmers and others secure remuneration for loss of stock and property caused through the operation of railway trains.

Two of the proposed amendments were accepted by the committee and others will be considered later. One amendment accepted provides that it shall be the duty of the railways when they run through enclosed lands to take effective measures to protect the crops and to prevent animals entering upon or escaping from enclosed lands. Another amendment accepted gives the railway board power to relieve the railways temporarily, or otherwise, of these conditions in localities where such precautions are not necessary. The deputation included H. B. Cowan and Col. Fraser of the United Farmers of Ontario.

### CURRENT EVENTS

All efforts to secure an amicable agreement between the striking coal miners and the mine operators have failed. There are indications that the collieries may remain idle for a long time though reports from some of the mining centres indicate that the strikers are already getting tired of their inactivity and that they are beginning to think that things have been badly managed by their representatives. It is suggested that there may be a change of officers made in an effort to secure a satisfactory settlement.

Hon. M. A. Macdonald of Vancouver has resigned the portfolio of attorney general for British Columbia as a result of charges preferred against him by J. S. Cowper, M.L.A., in which it was claimed that Macdonald had taken money from the C.N.R. for campaign purposes. Premier Brewster stated that he accepted the resignation because in the interests of the public the receipt of the money from people connected with the C.N.R. was objectionable. Macdonald has not yet resigned his seat in the house.

On May 15 appropriations totaling \$3,390,946,000 were passed by the U.S. Congress. This includes \$400,000,000 for the construction and purchase of a merchant marine. Of the appropriations which will be added to the \$2,800,000,000 army and navy war budget, \$250,000,000 will be authorized for new construction and slightly less than \$150,000,000 for purchase of ships wherever available. The remainder will be authorized but will not be immediately available.

The production of the national factories of Britain has become so great that the importation of heavy shells will not be further required from this side of the Atlantic. As for the smaller sizes of shells there is no change in the situation and production of these will continue as usual apparently until the end of the war.

Railway magnates are very much in evidence at Ottawa pending government action on nationalization along the lines suggested by the Royal Commission. While a decision is expected shortly, according to reliable advices, the government's railway policy has not yet been determined.

The Federal government is to spend \$300,000 in the development of the lignite coal fields at Estevan, Sask. The preliminary research work will be under the direction of the University of Saskatchewan. It is hoped to have operations commence in time to relieve the coal situation due to the strike.

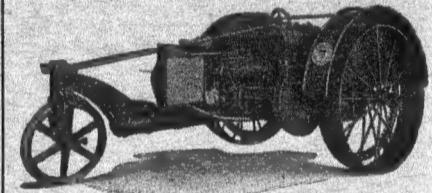
The new franchise bill, which is revolutionary in character providing among other things for woman's suffrage and a measure of proportional representation, is making favorable progress through the British parliament.

Writs were issued on May 14 for the Alberta election. Nomination day is set for May 31 and polling will be held on June 7.



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**POULTRY PRICES** Per lb.  
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Roosters (1 year old) per lb.	16c
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Turkeys, per lb.	20c
Geese, per lb.	15c
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All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

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1605G 11th Ave. Regina, Sask.  
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 23, 1917

## MAKE CONSCRIPTION GENERAL

Premier Borden has just returned from a lengthy conference with the British government. On Friday last he announced in the House of Commons that his government had decided to introduce conscription in Canada to an extent necessary to raise from 50,000 to 100,000 additional soldiers to maintain the strength of the Canadian army in France. He announced no details and it is not known whether the conscription measure will apply to Quebec, where enlistment has been comparatively light, as well as to the other provinces where enlistment has been heavy. In the absence of these details, however, it may be taken for granted that conscription will force into the army first the young men from 18 or 20 years of age up to 25 or 30 years, who are physically fit. Single men will come first and then married men, if the practice in other countries is followed. Is it just under existing conditions to force these young men, the flower of the land, to sacrifice their lives on the altar of the country's necessity? Canada as a nation has been at war nearly three years. It is a national war and demands national sacrifice. Every citizen of the nation should be forced to make an equal sacrifice. The requisites for war purposes are chiefly men, money and food. The men of Canada have responded nobly and voluntarily to the call, and have given their lives for the protection of their country. Their payment has been small, the protection for their families in many cases has been inadequate, but their sacrifice has been sublime. Those who have remained at home, with the exception of the soldiers' families, have not been asked to make any considerable sacrifice. It is true they are not all, by any means, in a position to bear arms for their country, but they should be forced to sacrifice of their wealth to pay for the war, to support the wounded soldiers who return and to care for the families of those who will never come back. But instead of this the money for prosecuting the war has been raised almost entirely by borrowing, and that borrowing from the Canadian people. This is positive proof that there is plenty of money in Canada to pay the entire cost of the war as it progresses. With small exceptions those who have subscribed to the war loan have made no sacrifice by so doing. Unlimited opportunity has been afforded for private profiteering in production for war purposes. There has been a large accumulation of wealth since the outbreak of the war in the hands of a comparatively few. Before demanding any greater sacrifice on the part of the young men it is only reasonable that the government should demand proportionate sacrifice on the part of the rest of the citizens of Canada. No sacrifice of wealth can ever equal a sacrifice of life. But let the sacrifice of wealth be made in some measure approaching the sacrifice of our soldiers, and then, and not until then, is it just to demand conscription of men. Distribute the burden and let us all bear our fair share. Let the government take a referendum of the people on conscription of wealth and conscription of men. The people have a right to a voice in the settlement of this great question.

## THE WESTERN VIEWPOINT

In the House of Commons last week Robert Cruise, member for Dauphin, Man., in discussing the budget advocated a federal tax of one per cent. on land values, which would bring, he estimated, \$80,000,000 annually to the public treasury. On this question of taxing land values there is a great deal of educational work to be done, and it is very gratifying that one of our Western members at least is presenting it to parliament. If all

our Western members would give effective support to this proposal it would be brought at once within the realm of practical politics. Mr. Cruise also advocated a federal income tax which would bring a revenue, he estimated, of \$50,000,000 per year. These are both sources from which the finance minister could get a lot of money, and a federal inheritance tax would be still another. Mr. Cruise also did some good work by showing parliament that Western farmers were paying from 27 to 40 per cent. duty on their implements, which raised the price nearly that much higher than American farmers were paying for the same implements, while the prices Canadian farmers received for grain was lower on the average than the prices received by the American farmers. Both parliament and country need to be educated on the necessity of reducing the burden on agriculture. Our Western members have a splendid opportunity to do this work.

## SHALL THE WOMEN VOTE

There was a lively discussion in the House of Commons last week over the question of extending the federal franchise to women in the provinces where they now have the provincial franchise. The minister of justice said that it could not be done under the present law, as the word "person" has always been taken to mean "male." This is rather an extreme interpretation, as most people are inclined to believe that a woman is a person quite as much as is a man. Several years ago when a delegation of women approached Premier Borden to ask for the franchise he told them that it was a provincial matter and suggested that they get the provincial franchise first. He inferred at the same time that because the federal voters' lists were made from the provincial lists that the provincial franchise would automatically include the federal franchise. In the House of Commons, however, last week he supported the minister of justice and declined to commit himself on the question, though he moved the following resolution: "That parliament should consider the question of extending the franchise to the women before there is an appeal to the people." This is a move in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that Premier Borden will take a wise and statesmanlike view of the question. Already the women have the franchise in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. In these provinces women have been placed on an equality with men. It seems like a step back to the dark ages for the Dominion parliament now to deny these women the federal franchise. They are now entitled to vote on the selection of candidates for the provincial legislatures and it requires no more intelligence or discretion to vote for candidates for the House of Commons nor will it in any way affect the number of representatives elected from the respective provinces. It would be very advisable for all women's organizations in particular, and for men's organizations in general, to send to Premier Borden as quickly as possible, by telegraph preferably, an expression of their views on the question of extending the federal franchise to women.

## THE COAL SHORTAGE DANGER

There has developed in the recent coal strike in Alberta and British Columbia one of the most serious menaces that has ever threatened the population of these Western provinces. Practically every miner is said to be out. These men supply the motive power to keep big smelters in the Crow's Nest country going, to fire the locomotives over all the prairies, to keep freight and passengers moving, for

steam traction plowing, for many small industries and finally to heat most prairie homes through the long winter. Already the smelters have been closed down, but some are putting in other machinery which will make them much less dependent on a large coal supply, but still they must have a certain amount. The railways must draw on whatever reserve supply they have and that can last no great time. Farmers who need such coal for traction purposes stand a small chance of getting it once the railway supply runs low. It would bring upon this Western country an awful calamity if these mines are allowed to remain closed for any length of time. Is our industrial, commercial and domestic motive and heat power to be curtailed to the dangerpoint? Apparently so. The miners are demanding more money and safer working conditions. The mine owners assert it is impossible to pay any more. While these two factions quarrel with each other, thousands of others may soon be forced to join in the idleness whether they wish to or not. It is clearly up to the Dominion government to either bring about a settlement at once or take these mines over and then deal with the labor situation directly, as they might with a state owned war industry. Immediate action is essential.

## HENRY FORD'S PATRIOTISM

Everyone remembers the big peace project fathered by Henry Ford a year ago. He chartered a steamer called the "Argosy" and with a number of leading pacifists of the United States he set out to bring peace to the warring nations. Ford's mission turned out to be a fiasco and he was held up to ridicule all over the country. When the United States entered the war, however, another side of Henry Ford's character was shown. He immediately offered his huge automobile plant to his government to be operated at cost during the continuation of the war and the offer still stands. He also has his plans made for putting out a small tractor and a factory ready to produce it. Just the other day he sent his tractor patents and plans to the British government and told them to make free use of them in any way they liked, either for war purposes or to increase food production in Great Britain. Not only that, but he sent them by cable rather than wait for the mails. When pacifism fails, Henry Ford believes in action, and prompt action at that. He has demonstrated his patriotism in a manner which affords an excellent example for others.

## AMERICAN TAXATION

The United States Congress is proposing to raise as nearly as possible enough money to pay for the war as it progresses. The new taxation bill now before congress contains the following chief features:

The individual federal income tax is to levy two per cent. in addition to the normal rate, with exemptions of incomes under \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively for unmarried and married persons. The supertax is to begin on incomes over \$5,000 a year; it will reach a final total of thirty-three per cent on incomes exceeding \$500,000.

The corporation federal income tax levies two per cent. additional, with a retroactive tax of one-third of the rates existing under the old law and applied to incomes for the calendar year 1916.

The federal inheritance tax is to be increased by new rates ranging from one-half of one per cent. on estates not exceeding \$50,000 to fifteen per cent. on estates over \$15,000,000.

The excess profits tax is to be increased by eight per cent. additional upon incomes of corporations and partnerships.

An elimination of all articles on the tariff free list, with a minimum duty of ten per cent.

A horizontal increase of ten per cent. on all articles now subject to import tariff.

Tariff taxes on tea and coffee in importers' hands.

The taxes on wines, liquors and beers are much

increased, and soda fountain drinks, including grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, etc., are to be taxed.

There is also a large increase on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

A five per cent. tax is imposed on advertising or advertising space other than that in newspapers and periodicals.

Taxes are to be imposed on life, marine, fire and casualty insurance policies.

An increase on second-class mail rates is provided for, together with a use of a system of zones, the rates on second class matter ranging from two to six cents a pound, according to the zone of delivery. To prevent publishers from shipping their publications by freight to central distributing points and then utilizing the mails the bill provides that the high postage rates shall apply just as though the matter were mailed at the office of the publication.

Stamp taxes are to be levied on bonds of indebtedness, stock issues, drafts, conveyances and proxies.

Taxes are to be imposed on the transportation of property and persons by rail or water, on telegraphic, telephonic and electric service, based on cost of service.

A graduated tax is to be imposed on paid admissions to entertainments, charitable affairs being excepted. Moving picture films, jewelry, pleasure boats, perfumes, drugs, chewing gum, and sporting goods are also to be taxed.

There is to be a five per cent. tax on automobiles and motorcycles, on tires and finally on musical instruments.

Consideration of these proposals shows that there are plenty of means by which revenue can be raised in Canada also which are not now being used. The United States government proposes to pay for the war as they go, while Canada is heaping up the debt for future generations instead of making those who remain at home pay a larger proportion than they are now paying. There is plenty of opportunity in Canada today to raise immense revenues from sources that are not being tapped at all. There should in Canada today be a federal income tax, a federal inheritance tax, a federal land value tax and probably some others, but these alone would produce many, many millions to pay for the prosecution of the war.

We are living in an era of commissions. A very large percentage of our able bodied men are members of some kind of commission. One of the latest is the Honorary and Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. It sounds like the title of some Oriental order, but it is composed of a number of college professors, bankers, corporation magnates and scientists. The idea is to improve our national methods after the war. For some strange reason there is no member of the commission in any way related to agriculture. Yet if there is any one branch of industry that affords greater scope for scientific research than another it is agriculture. Scientific research and proper organization applied to agriculture would produce results in a greater measure than if applied to any other industry in the land. It seems impossible to convince politicians of either party that agriculture is a real science and responds quickly to scientific advancement.

British airships carried eight tons of bombs into German territory one day recently in spite of anti-aircraft guns and hostile birdmen. Airships that can carry bombs can carry more peaceful forms of merchandise. How will the protectionists be able to raise a tariff wall high enough to intercept this form of international trade after the war? The airship will yet put many light and valuable articles on the free list. But the beneficiaries of protection will not be likely to raise a protest on that account. Light and valuable goods mostly fall into the luxury class, the consumers of which, though they strongly favor tariff duties on what other people buy, have never been distinguished by a passion for paying tariff duties themselves.

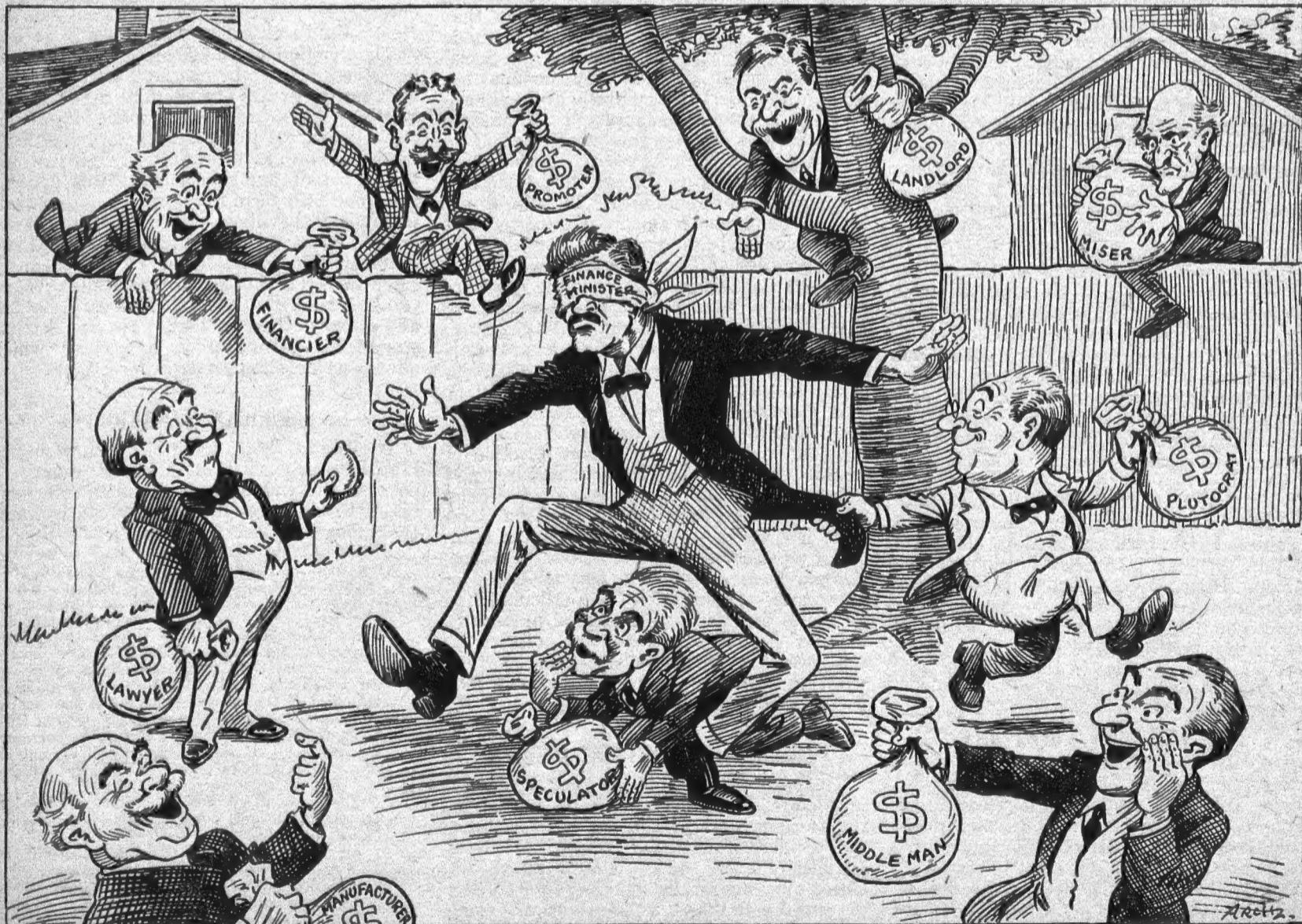
The Toronto News, the journalistic high priest of the protective system, advocates a policy of profit sharing for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The News is

perfectly well aware that many of the protected manufacturers have been following the profit sharing system for many years. They have shared their profits with the Tory campaign fund and with the Grit campaign fund, and we understand that a share of these profits also were used in the development of The Toronto News itself. The profit sharing scheme therefore will not be a new one.

In one of the earlier numbers of his magazine, "Fors Clavigera," Ruskin said that he had set out to make the world over and put things to rights, but that when he came to do it he could not think of a solitary thing to suggest as the first practical step. We now know what that step should be. It is the equitable adjustment of taxation. Land values taxation which would release land from the clutches of the speculator, giving the people an open road from oppression is the first great practical step in putting the world to rights.

Hon. Frank Oliver has given notice in the House of Commons that he will move a resolution calling for downward revision of the tariff. If Mr. Oliver had been as active on tariff matters when he was a cabinet minister as he is at the present time the tariff would undoubtedly be lower than it is today. We sincerely hope he will be successful in his present effort, and that if he becomes cabinet minister again in the future he will retain his low tariff views.

After all are not the German "U" boats doing what food taxers of Britain would do, making it hard to get wheat and flour into the British Isles? The tariff reformers who are taking advantage of war conditions to advocate a policy which would tend to make bread scarce and dear will have to meet that argument after the war.



STARVING IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

# Farm Experiences and Problems

## GROWING TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

I began farming at Kirkella, Man., in the year 1886, on the west side of Oak Lake, and I made up my mind to have a shelter belt round the buildings after my first winter's experience of wind and snow, but the question was how to do it. I wrote to Professor Saunders asking for advice. He sent me samples of honey locust, black walnut, Riga pine and Norway spruce, all of which winter killed. Then he sent burr oak, green ash and a variety of others, the names of which I have forgotten. These all winter killed. Next he sent cuttings of Nolesti Riga poplar. These grew five feet the first season and then winter killed. Remember this was in the 80's when little was known about the west. In 1894 he sent cuttings of bereolensis poplar and certinensis poplar. These grew well and as the Nolesti Riga poplars had evidently grown too quickly I pinched the tops off these later ones so as to check the growth and cause the wood to ripen before the heavy frosts could cut them back. These came through the winter all right and represented my first success after eight years of failure.

Next I obtained cuttings of our native black poplar from the sand hills and they did well. Then Mr. Bedford obtained a quantity of seed of the Manitoba maple and sent a sample to me with instructions to plant as early as possible. These came up like rows of radishes and I felt sure that we were all right at last. But a frost in June killed them all, as it also did at the Brandon Experimental Farm. I obtained more seed the next spring and on May 15 I put the seeds in water for a day, then put them in a box for a week, when they began to sprout. I then sowed them and they were a grand success. I planted these out the next spring in the shelter of the poplars, which were six feet high at that time. I continued to receive samples from Ottawa and tried them all, but very few would stand the winters.

## Moves to Saskatchewan

In the year 1900 I left Manitoba for Eastern Saskatchewan and as my new farm had not a stick on it I proceeded at once to break a piece of land on the north and west of the site where I intended to build. I backset it and worked it well that fall, and in 1901 obtained 1,700 seedling trees and cuttings from the Indian Head Station. These were seedlings of Manitoba maple and cottonwood. The cuttings were Artemesia, sharp leaved willow and golden willow.

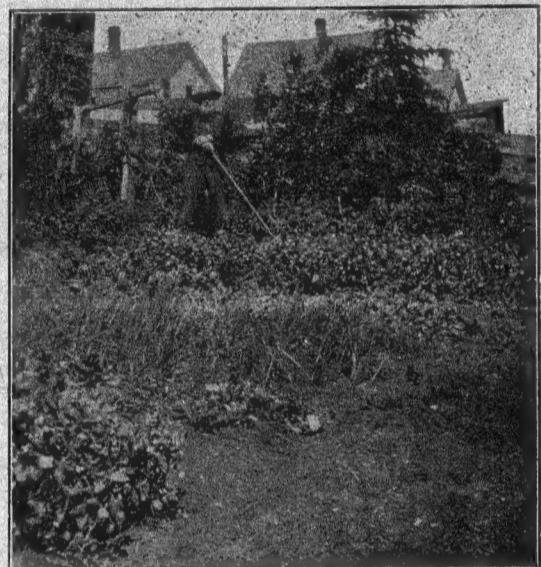
I planted four rows on the north side and six rows on the west side, four feet apart, and planted my potatoes and vegetables between the rows, so that in cultivating the vegetables the trees were cultivated at no cost, except that it was all hand work with the potatoes instead of the horse hoe. After the third year the ground was shaded too much to grow vegetables between the rows, so I covered the ground with manure as it came from the stable. This kept the weeds down and kept the ground moist during the hot weather. At the time I planted these trees I planted on the east side of this belt a row of Russian poplar and black poplar cuttings brought from my old home. One of the bereolensis poplars from these cuttings now measures 37 inches in circumference one foot from the ground and is 25 feet high.

In the winter of 1905 the snow was very deep and piled 14 feet high in the north trees, and in the spring the weight of the melting snow broke down the two front rows of trees, so I planted ten rows of Russian poplar and Manitoba maple back of the original trees. Since then we have not been bothered with snow in the yard or about the buildings.

## Planted Small Fruits Next

As soon as the trees were established I proceeded to plant lilacs, ginnalian maples, Tartarian honeysuckle and caragana, all of which are hardy. I then introduced small fruits, buying from an eastern house 100 Turner and 100 Philadelphia red raspberries and one dozen black raspberries. By the next spring I had 16 Philadelphia and 4 Turner raspberries left out of the 212. The rest winter killed. These 16 proved to be hardy and I raised a good plantation from them. Out of 50 Williams and 50 Captain Jack Strawberries one only survived the winter and I raised all I needed from that one plant. In 1908 the strawberry crop weighed 120 pounds and the berries were of splendid size and quality. That was our best yield, but we have always had what we needed for home use. Currants do well. Of gooseberries, Houghton and Downing are the best. I planted Cheeney and Aitkin plums, also Transcendent crabs. These blossom each spring, but either the blossoms freeze in the spring or the fruit freezes before it is matured. I have the satisfaction of knowing that eight of the farmers at Frys, Saskatchewan, have copied me with varying success. One of them sold 300 pounds of currants and gooseberries last fall in Redvers and he obtained his bushes from me.

The result of my thirty years of growing trees in the West is that it is a waste of time and energy to plant trees unless the ground has been well prepared, and the farmer is prepared to give the trees careful cultivation for the first three years and keep them fenced from stock. Also it is useless to try to grow small fruits on the prairie without protection, but with a good windbreak all the small fruits can be grown very well, provided that the right kinds for



An Alberta Farm Garden where a wonderful variety of vegetables and small fruits is grown

the West are used. When farmers realize the amount of snow shovelling that may be saved by a good shelter belt around the buildings they will certainly plant more trees.

The points to be observed are that cottonwood will not stand crowding. Plant them in outside rows. Russian poplars will not stand pruning. The cut parts will black rot. The quick growing varieties are: Native black poplar, golden willow, Russian poplar, sharp leaved willow, cottonwood and caragana. The slow growing varieties are: Ash, Manitoba maple, elm, Scotch pine, white spruce, tamarac, jack pine. The evergreens should be inside the shelter belt.

JAMES H. FRY.

Man.

## HOW TO EXTERMINATE RATS

Hearing a farmer remark that his entire flock of pure bred chicks were destroyed by rats last summer, it occurred to me that the ideas of one who has had some experience with rats might benefit others. They

between the lath and sheathing is filled with concrete one foot high they will not enter buildings except by the doors. For granaries, a concrete foundation and above this a half-inch mesh wire netting put round the building is very effective in keeping rats from gnawing holes in the wood round the sills to gain access. Rats will not gnaw the level surface of wood, therefore if the corners are protected with netting or sheet tin they will not enter the building so easily. No better harbor can be found than the old stone wall or foundation or the building built on wood sills with no excavated foundation.

Much ingenuity is called for in successful trapping. With wire box traps or cages it is a good scheme to put the trap inside an over-turned box, making a hole in the other box to lead right into the trap set inside. Cover the whole thing with some rubbish and put sausage or fried bacon in for bait. Leave unset for a few nights and it may contain twenty on the night it is set. If they get wise to the bait change it, or with steel traps cover with black tissue paper and do not bait at all. The ordinary figure four box trap will often prove effective when all others fail. I well remember trying for weeks to catch an old rat that seemed almost proof against traps. A barrel half full of water was set on his path. Covered with building paper fastened tight over the top. Bait was laid on it for a week. A cross was cut in the centre of the paper one evening and the whole family was swimming in the morning. We once left about twenty oat sheaves in the barn all summer. Towards fall there was no other feed round the buildings and we were surprised to find the pile moving with rat life. We went to the trouble to build a fence round this with sheet tin and netting. When the sheaves were lifted out the carnage was awful and the clean-up singularly complete. Poisons are not so satisfactory from the danger associated with their use. For rats in dwelling houses, barium carbonate is best as the rats leave the house for water and there die. This drug mixed with oatmeal and water, one part poison to seven of oatmeal, or spread on fish, toast, cheese or bread and butter is worth trying. Strychnine crystals put in raw meat sausage or fat bacon is more effective than poisoned wheat. This bait is the best to use in poultry houses. It should be put in the centre of a small box and a larger box inserted over it. Holes large enough for a rat are made into each box and if fixed solid and well planned and baited are safe for chickens and effective with rats.

Another trap for poultry houses is a tin box sunk in the rat run. Two lids are made to fit loosely and hinged one-third distance from each end. A rat running out will tilt the lid and fall inside and the cover resumes its former position, enclosing the rat. If well set and partly covered it works very well.

T. W. W.

Man.

## FIELD PEAS AS A HOG FEED

A few enterprising farmers have found that the Canadian field pea grown as a hog feed is an immensely profitable crop. Usually the Canadian field pea does not make a satisfactory growth in the heavy soil of the Red River Valley, but in most of our soils peas will make a very heavy growth. They may be seeded alone at the rate of two bushels per acre and pastured by hogs when partly grown, or may be allowed to mature and be used as a fattening ration either by allowing the hogs to harvest the crop themselves or by threshing the crop and feeding the pens as part of the grain ration. Usually the crop proves a trifle more successful when one bushel of oats per acre is seeded with the two bushels of peas. The oats will help to support the pea vines and the crop can then be harvested better, either by the hogs or with a binder. If the crop is to be pastured through the summer months grain should be fed to the pigs in addition. A field of peas seeded beside a patch of corn that is to be hogged off will add considerable to the ration while the hogs are on the corn. One of the objections to the use of peas as a forage for hogs has been the high price of the seed. It is, therefore, advisable to grow some seed each year rather than to depend upon buying it. Ten acres of very fine peas were grown last year at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. They averaged about 45 bushels per acre. Several farmers in that district are also growing them, obtaining seed from the farm.

Most of the Alfalfa failures are due to the use of seed of strains that will not stand the climate of the west. Northern grown on the sack does not insure hardiness. It may mean grown anywhere north of the equator. Grimm, Baltic and Turkestan are the hardiest strains grown. Of these the first two have proven best for general use though hardy Turkestan has given good results in the more favorable districts.



James H. Fry and his family in their Manitoba Garden. Lilac bushes are shown in the background. Behind this is a Windbreak.

are gradually spreading over Manitoba and only in the last two years have any been seen here. I once lived on a farm on which they were in almost undisputed possession and in an effort to exterminate them I learned a good deal.

They increase rapidly, breeding three or four times a year and having about twelve in a litter. The young start to breed at four or five months. It is estimated that they destroy ten times more than they eat, and considering their ravages on young fowl and eggs it is well to do the utmost to keep the farm clear of them. If old straw stacks, piles of rubbish, etc., are cleared away and all safe retreats removed, a few cats (not house cats) will keep them down.

If all buildings have cement foundations 20 inches deep the foundations are rat proof, and if the space

# II.--The Wholesalers' Defence

*Retailers and credit--No combinations--Tariff--Mail order houses--The Banks--Cash and credit*

By H. H. Pigott, Winnipeg

There is no direct connection between the wholesaler and the farmer. Every wholesaler is bound by the conditions of his business not to deal directly with the consumer. It would be obviously unfair and it is besides absolutely impracticable that he should become the competitor of those from whom he gets his business. Indeed he has his hands very full in dealing with the propositions which come to him along established lines. Nevertheless he is vitally interested in the success of the farmers. He recognizes that upon that depends his own success. He is one of the stones of an edifice of which the farmer is the foundation. All of these problems and discussions which come up from time to time with reference to the farming community are matters of the liveliest interest to him and so far as he can possibly help, it can be confidently asserted that his influence will be on the side of the agricultural class.

The question has arisen with the wholesale trade, as to whether they should sell to farmers' co-operative associations. Not being in a position to lay down any authoritative statement on the point, I can only say that it would seem as if it was perfectly legitimate for the wholesalers to deal with these associations, provided they conduct straight retail stores for the benefit of the entire community. But it should be equally apparent that if the farmers' associations are merely for distributing purposes among their own members then the wholesaler cannot legitimately handle their trade. It is equivalent to a direct sale to the consumer and for the reasons stated, the wholesaler cannot possibly come in competition with retail business.

As to relations between the wholesalers and the retailers, it is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that these are dependent upon each other and that neither can successfully exist without the other. The wholesaler is established for the purpose solely of selling to the retail trade. Wholesale houses have come into existence and grown because there were retail stores to be supplied. With the increase in such, the wholesale trade must equally increase. Anything that affects the success of the retailer, reacts promptly upon the wholesale supplier.

#### Wholesalers Absolutely Necessary

On the other hand, the necessity of the wholesaler to the retailer is equally clear. He must have goods to run his business properly. He cannot buy these directly from the manufacturer as the latter must sell in a large way, not in the small quantities the retailer ordinarily requires. He must rely upon his wholesale trade, which buys in carload lots, assembles the goods and distributes them to him. He in his turn sells over the counter. He must also rely in the vast majority of cases upon his wholesaler for the very capital with which to run his business.

Retailers may be classified the same as farmers.

(1) Those who take their discounts.—About 30 per cent.

(2) Those who cannot always take their discounts but usually clean up once a year.—About 15 per cent.

(3) Those who have to be carried with an account more or less overdue.—About 55 per cent.

The first class are independent, the second can be so, the third must absolutely depend for their business life upon the co-operation of the wholesalers. Now it can be asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that the relations between the retail and the wholesale trade of these provinces have been not only on a satisfactory, not to say pleasant, basis, but such have been absolutely necessary to work out economically the development of this country. Indeed there have been times in our history when had it not been for the assistance which the wholesalers, with the aid of the banks were able to give to the country merchant, universal disaster would have fallen upon us. In the year 1907, for instance, there was one of the worst crop failures we have ever had yet during that period no wholesaler in the West forced his customer to the wall because he could not pay him, provided that customer was in any way worthy of confidence. (This, indeed, may be laid down as a universal rule.) Retailers were carried for large amounts. Additional supplies were furnished, though it meant an increase of accounts. In a word, in a time of emergency and stress, the

This is the second and last of Mr. Pigott's articles on the place of the wholesaler in the distribution of merchandise in Western Canada. It covers many important points. These articles are a continuance of the Guide's policy in discussing this great question and afford a splendid basis for clearing the way for further discussion. When you have read both of these we want the opinions and most constructive criticism of farmers, retailers, manufacturers, bankers and others on this great problem. Such letters should be concise and clear, with as many facts and as little theory as possible. Address all such to Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

wholesalers to go out of business our life would simply stop. The part that they have played in the development of our country is not considered, nor the fact that they have come into being and attained their present position simply because they were an absolute necessity. Yet today they are being vilified and held up as objects of reproach and danger by men who in the past have been dependent upon them, whose success has come from their support and who are merely seeking to increase their own wealth. There is no use in talking about altruistic aims or of benefits to the community as a whole. It should deceive no one. The simple fact is that all co-operative associations are founded upon selfish motives and that they are to the advantage only of those who are directly interested. I do not criticize them for that. But it is hard to have patience with campaigns of misrepresentation against a class which has done as much as any other for the progress of our community—and often under the most difficult and trying conditions.

Nor have the wholesalers made the enormous profits commonly supposed. Here again, reckless statements have been made which are not the truth, which are not easy to take lying down, yet which very likely are commonly accepted. I shall discuss this a little more fully later on. It is enough now to say that the wholesaler does not make an undue profit, indeed often he makes but a small return on his capital. Certainly the average farmer and even the retailer, has a larger return on the amount of his investment than the wholesale house pays in dividends to its stockholders.

#### Attitude Of The Wholesaler

It should be emphasized here that wholesale houses, in dealings with their customers, make no distinction between the man who takes his cash discounts and the one who is being carried in large sums, or between the small merchant, whose business may be but a few hundred dollars per annum, and the dealer who will buy many thousands of dollars worth of goods each year. All get the same price, the same service, as promptly as possible. All are handled with equal courtesy and consideration. It is the very first principle of successful wholesale business that this should be so and while, of course, cases may exist in which the retailer feels aggrieved, still it may be absolutely asserted that the aim of the wholesaler is to keep his customer satisfied. That can only be done by a square deal, which I assert the retailer has had. It may be added, however, that the wholesale merchant has at times to complain of the retailer in respect of their mutual dealings. The latter sometimes has an antipathy towards attending to correspondence, especially if it be on financial subjects.

He does not look after his drafts. He fails to get up proper balance sheets. He occasionally only be it said makes unjust complaints as to shipments. Many merchants also spread out their purchases too much, buy from too many suppliers—thereby rendering the financing of their business difficult. Small creditors will not wait; they must be paid promptly. The big ones who do the supporting then cannot get their fair share of the cash and trouble ensues. I know of no greater cause of danger to the retailer. All these things are, I suppose, inevitable, but it can be laid down as a rule that the successful retailer is the one who looks after all branches of his business in a careful and business-like way.

The main cause for complaint as things are now, on the part of the retailer is the question of price. Under present abnormal conditions it should be emphasized that the wholesaler is absolutely guiltless in such matters and that the tremendous increase which is constantly occurring in various commodities is the source of the greatest annoyance, to say

nothing of actual loss, to him. Stable conditions would be infinitely preferable for the wholesale trade. None of us however, can get away from the terrific facts of these days. The world-wide waste in materials of all kinds has resulted in increased demand, lessened supply, and consequent rise in prices. Hence many questions have become pressing which never used to bother any of us. I hope and believe that when life resumes its normal trend, many causes of irritation will fade into insignificance.

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What about the homesteader and the poor farmers in times of stress and crop failures when banks withdraw credits and these stores demand cash? Must these men leave the country? Where will they get goods?

facts of "dangerous combinations at present existing between the wholesalers and manufacturers and which are proving such an enormous handicap to the country retailer." Other people reading such statements take them to be true. They are not. There are no such combinations. The wholesaler buys from the manufacturer the goods which the consumer needs and ultimately must get. No other class is in a position to do this. No other class can build large warehouses, assemble large stocks, employ armies of men, many of them trained experts, and pay vast sums in overhead expenses. Were the

# Producing Honey in Manitoba

## Honey Plants---The Main Factor---Spring Management of Bees

Those who have studied the question of honey production agree that the first essential is the locality, second the man, and only third the strain of bees. That Manitoba abounds in suitable localities all reports of yields in the brush and timbered regions conform emphatically. The scrub-covered parts of Manitoba abound in good bee-feeding or honey giving plants from the moment the alder catkins, which have been swaying in zero winds all winter, see fit to lengthen out and liberate a lot of dry pollen dust for the bees to hustle away to their hive to feed the young larvae, until the last after-thought dandelion gives up the ghost after suffering many frosts.

The alder precedes the willow catkin which is the first most people notice by about two weeks. Willows last a long while because there are several varieties of them, each with its own proper flowering time. Then occurs the Manitoba equivalent for the eastern provinces fruit bloom. Ours consists of crab, plums, mostly wild and a profusion of juniper. Gooseberry and currants also give honey, the former for quite a long season.

But the best of all the fruit bushes for honey is the raspberry. Some people are afraid to go through our raspberries when in flower for it sounds like a big beehive. They blossom for a long time, that is, the one crop varieties and the St. Regis Ever-bearing blossoms, till hard frost comes in September.

In Michigan, Elmer Hutchinson, formerly a farmer and for these many years solely a beekeeper, raises large quantities of raspberry honey. The land when cleared of the forest springs up a dense growth of raspberry and the honey from this source is sold at several cents a pound over that usually obtained for other honey. The dandelion is a great producer of both honey and pollen for young bee feed and is usually common enough anywhere in the province.

White clover (*trifolium repens*) is quite common along the roadsides all over the northern part and is the source of very fine table honey. Sometimes it does not yield if too wet until the weather dries up.

White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*), noxious weed, desirable hay and pasture plant, or whatever you choose to think about it, never fails to produce large quantities of first class honey. I believe a good bee man can get \$25 worth of honey off an acre of sweet clover that is sown for seed production. Of course there is no way, here at least, of measuring its value for honey production but as all the bees seem to go that way during a time of great honey flow, I have reasonable foundation for my opinion. Sweet clover blooms, if cut, from July till October and bees work on it all the time.

There are many honey plants I have not mentioned such as golden rod and asters and other varieties in smaller numbers, but I have given enough to show the continuity of honey producing flowers in Manitoba in the wooded parts. I have no experience of the prairie parts but should think they would not be nearly so good.

### The Question of the Man

Having selected a locality the next thing is to

By W. J. Boughey, Valley River, Manitoba

be the man that is able by knowledge, foresight and well directed energy to manipulate his bees so as to make the most of his chances as they go by. And they do go by and that never to return. While there is some honey coming all the time on warm sunshiny days yet there is a time which starts here in July and lasts with more or less continuity till the first hard frost, which might be called a "honey flow." And where the man comes in in the business is for him to so manipulate his colonies that they will be at their ultimate in strength of

American humorist went to see a doctor regarding himself. The doctor prodded and listened and then said an operation would have to be performed. Cobb said, "when will you operate?" The doctor said, "I do not operate, I am a diagnostician, fifteen dollars please." "Some diagnostician alright," thought Cobb, "else how did he know fifteen dollars was all I had on me."

A beekeeper needs to be "some diagnostician" if he is going to secure record yields. I can't go into this in an article of this length this time but will say probably the best living diagnostician of bees is Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Illinois. He holds the record of taking 266 lbs. of comb honey per colony from 78 hives. To accomplish a feat like this one must be able to do what is sometimes called "reading the entrances," and be able to do it correctly, be able by observing the action of the bees about the entrance of the hives to tell what is the condition of things within.

The things that may be told are: Is there a Queen? Is she prolific? Is the colony preparing to swarm? Of course one can tell these things by looking inside the hive and taking the frames out and this should be done occasionally but still a lot of work may be avoided sometimes by reading the entrance and I believe bees should not be worried any more than is absolutely necessary by tearing the hive apart for examination.

### Spring Management of Bees

The right time to start spring management is the fall before. By this I mean that if all the colonies are strong in bees, have a good queen and a little more than enough honey for winter, there will be little need of what is usually spoken of as "spring management." Some people I know in Manitoba keep bees over winter out of doors, and very successfully too, their losses being very small. I keep them in the cellar under the house, but as it is too small for what I expect reasonably to have in the near future, I have bought material for a cellar and honey house 16 x 30 feet.

However, in spring we find our colonies of various strengths when we put them out. I like to put them out as near May 1 as possible if the bees will keep reasonably quiet. If they are first put out in the cold an evening when they can't fly it will prevent drifting to the wrong hive, for when they all get out in a rush the first time it is often difficult for them to mark their locations. I place each hive as it comes out on a clean scraped bottom board, and clean the last one ready for the next hive. Entrances should be contracted by a suitable block to three-eights inches high by five inches wide or sometimes three inches wide in case of weak colonies.

The first real good hot day from 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock I would open each hive and see if they had plenty of stores, that is about two or three combs full of honey, or the equivalent, in patches. If not, equalize them by taking from the stronger and giving to the weaker, and if you have not enough to go round feed some enough and mark the others for feeding syrup. Any sealer with a metal cap can be made into a feeder by punching a couple

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Rev. Wm. Bell, Abernethy, Sask., with a swarm of bees on his arm.  
He has the Queen in his hand and has just collected them  
from the tree about where they had swarmed

working bees at the time the "honey flow" is liable to start.

If he gets them too strong before there is much honey coming in, then his bees will likely swarm and they being divided into two or more hives away goes his chances of securing a honey crop. One big non-swarming colony will pile up a big surplus. (Our best one over 300 lbs. last year.) A lot of little colonies may only get enough to prevent starvation in the winter to come. The bee master lives on the crop of honey he sells and not on the number of hives he can say he possesses.

Then there is as much difference in bees as beekeepers. A beekeeper needs knowledge of the life history of the bee and knowledge of its tendencies under given conditions. He also needs to be able to diagnose those conditions. Irvin Cobb, the



Visitors' day at "The Bee Farm," owned by Chas. Stewart, 10½ miles south of Gladstone, Man. Beekeeping is carried on very successfully in many parts of Western Canada.

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

**SPECIAL TRAINING NEEDED**

If one were not already an enthusiast for domestic science training for girls a day of room hunting would convert one. It is almost unbelievable that in the homes of the so-called middle class there could be so much ugliness and poor housekeeping. Red carpets and wiggly wallpaper everywhere and furniture of an unbelievable ugliness of line and color and most of them none too clean. Not that red carpet is always bad, or patterned wallpaper inevitably in poor taste, but they need to be handled with care, instead of being, as we found them, splashed about regardlessly, with red carpets in pale blue rooms, for example, and patterned wall paper keeping company with patterned rugs and patterned furniture coverings and patterned curtains.

It does seem funny that when perfectly plain enamel bedsteads can be bought in any departmental store, people will actually pay more for one all fussed up with knobs and medallions and other nightmarish things. Moreover if one is going to have ugly furniture one might at least confine oneself to one kind of ugly things in each room. But no! An ugly cherry piece and an ugly yellow oak piece sit side by side and glower at each other the while the flower-decked wall and carpets and curtains, each in a different color scale, try to shout each other down. Of course the people who keep roomers are not rich, but if one can't afford good plain paper, one can have the walls tinted or painted, and furniture can be painted over at home into some sort of harmony with its surroundings. And it wasn't necessary, for example, to spoil a nicely decorated tan room by hanging in the closest doorway a piece of cretonne with a white ground covered with sky blue roses. A tan cretonne or linen wouldn't have cost any more.

They weren't all hopelessly bad, of course, nor were they all ill-kept, but the scrupulously clean rooms could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and there was only one pretty one, according to our ideas of prettiness. The furniture in it was nearly all quite inexpensive, but it had been collected with some idea of harmony, which is all one can expect of people who have to eke out a living by taking in roomers. Still one could not help wondering whether a little more beauty and cleanliness, especially in those houses in the down-town section of the city, wouldn't have been a positively paying proposition. There are always a large number of people who like to room near their work, and one would have thought it would have paid the keeper of a rooming house to make her place so attractive that it would have drawn to her door numbers of successful business women, who are always willing to pay well for a comfortable and attractive room.

**WHY SO COWARDLY?**

We have two kinds of cowardice in us, maybe more, but the two I am thinking of are the kind of cowardice which makes us afraid to go to the doctor if we think we have anything seriously the matter with us and the other sort which leads us to indulge in headache wafers and all sorts of "instant relief" patent medicines. The graveyards are full of people who would be alive and happy today if they had not refused to face facts. Conscious of the growth of a tumor or cancer, or other ill, they seem to feel that keeping silence and denying their increasing ill health to themselves and others will in some way save them from the fate that is creeping upon them. When they become so ill that it is no longer possible to ignore it, the thing has gone too far, and medical aid is sought too late.

The other sort of cowardice is scarcely less serious. Pain is nothing but a danger signal, and it is merely childish to run out and snatch at something which deadens it for the time being, without getting at the first cause. It is pretty safe to say that no cause of headache or sickness can be removed instantly. To get the system into a healthy condition again takes time, perhaps hours, days or weeks, according to the seriousness of the disorder, but if one further complicates the trouble by putting the pain to sleep, instead of getting rid of the cause of it, it is likely to go on from bad to worse.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**LET VOTERS DO THEIR OWN THINKING**

May I have a little space to say a word to my sister voters. I think that this is a great move to have votes for women. It surely is not a trifling affair and as we all believe we are capable of handling the franchise, we shall hope so anyway.

So let us, one and all, use the vote as intelligently

as we can. By intelligently, I mean, know what we are doing. Let us study into the subject on which we are about to vote, and have our minds set on the best. Vote as you think right don't vote such and such a way just because father or husband does so. Don't let any man convince you. Get to work and study and think for yourself. Let us develop our brains, and not let them go uncultivated. We should hope that there isn't a woman around us who would be bribed. By all means don't be bought over. If we vote, not knowing what is to come by our doing so just because women have the right and we do so just because someone else is doing it and voting their way just because they say so, what will be the outcome? Isn't that a mistake that might be made by some women. They may think they are too busy to study into the matter. They will go to the poll as a sort of novelty, and vote the way they have been told. By all means vote intelligently, if you are not acquainted with the subject don't vote at all. Stay at home and mind the children and let the ones that do know what they're doing do it. Maybe that sounds hard, but all the same, if the franchise is going to be beneficial, it must be looked into by each voter and we must find out the good as well as the wrong done by each party. The "wrongs" must be righted and the "good" helped along.

Now I wish everyone, who should read this, would stop and think about it, and decide for herself, whether she is going to vote as voting should be

told and varnished linoleum frequently. Mother had two different pieces of linoleum, neither of which was large enough for the hall floor in our house. So she cut one to fit where the other didn't cover and painted the two, making a neat, serviceable floor out of the left-overs of two other rooms. I don't think she put on more than one coat of paint, but of course that is immaterial; the main thing is that you can paint linoleum. Varnish can be applied in the same way, and certainly improves the look of the linoleum, besides adding to its wearing properties. I know a woman who varnishes her oilcloth twice a year and it always looks nice. She lives in a "Soddy," but everything is kept bright by means of varnish and paint, and other fixings, of course.

Hoping this may be of some help to somebody, I will close by asking for help myself. Does anyone know how to wash an old rose silk poplin dress, or indeed any color in silk poplin?

DOROTHY MATHESON (Mrs. J. Matheson).

Man.

My dressmaker tells me that by using Lux she is able to wash her daintiest silk fabrics. It is a soap preparation sold in packages.—F.M.B.

**GASOLINE IRON USEFUL**

Dear Miss Beynon:—In answer to the writer who wished to know if gasoline irons were safe, I wish to say that I see no reason why they are not safe if properly handled. I have used one for the past two years and cannot speak too highly of it as a labor-saving device, as one does not need to walk to and from the stove repeatedly, as with the old style iron. It also saves much fuel in warm weather as about a cupful of gasoline will iron three hours, whereas by keeping a hot fire for three hours with coal, the cost would be considerably more.

In summertime one does not get as tired ironing in a cool room with a gasoline iron as when the house is heated and there is no greater economy than in saving the tired housewife. Among the many labor-saving devices which can be put in use on a farm, I consider the gasoline iron one of the most essential as well as practical.

IDA McNEAL.

Sask.

**AND HOW ABOUT A BREAD MIXER?**

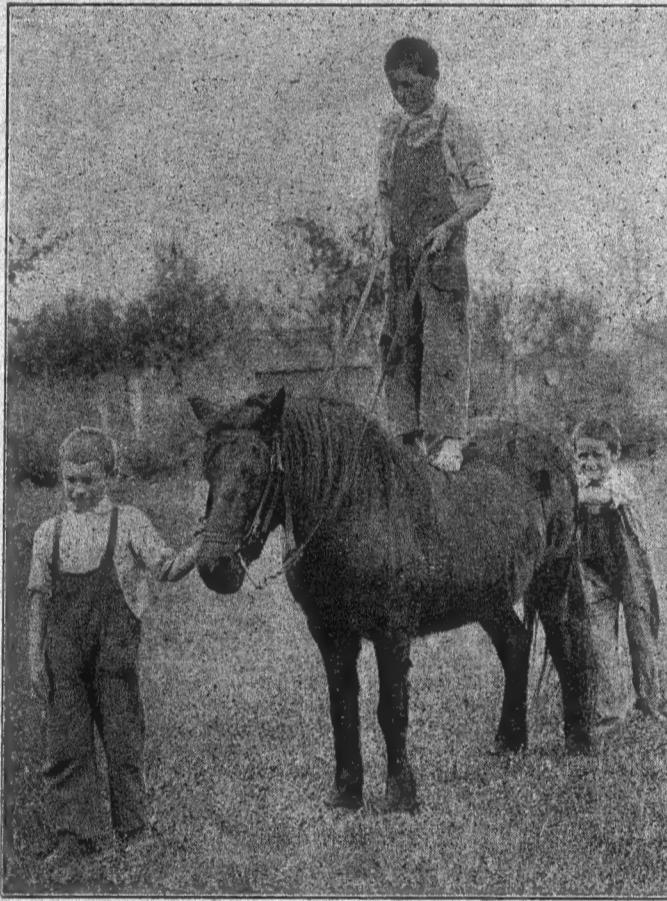
Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading with pleasure the Homemakers' page of The Guide for a long time. Being a farmer's wife I do appreciate any hints for saving labor. Could some farmer's wife, who uses a bread mixer tell me if they find it satisfactory? Some say they are too hard to turn, and I can't help wondering why they are not more used. It isn't that the cost is high. I notice that the large size just makes eight loaves. It takes ten loaves, at least, to run my family for a week, and I should not like to have to bake more than once a week. But kneading bread seems to tire me more than any other work.

I notice in The Guide for May 2, that M.B.K. asks about a gasoline iron. There are different kinds on the market. Mine has a tiny tank at the back which must be two-thirds filled with gasoline, and then pumped with air with a small pump that comes with it. I have used mine for six years and think it a splendid help. One soon learns to operate them successfully. At first I

tried turning on more gasoline for more heat, and this caused a flame to come out around the cover of the iron, but I soon learned that what was really needed for more heat was to pump more air into the tank. It certainly saves many steps in changing irons, besides one can iron in a cool place. I found I could not iron table linen quite as quickly but it does it so nicely and is so clean. It would not be satisfactory for ironing between times, that is, stopping to do something else, as it gets very hot, even if turned low for a while, and if you turn it out, one would have to wait till it was cold before lighting it again. Of course you turn it out to fill the tank again but the burner is still hot enough to light, without heating. By the way I use wood alcohol for the first heating as it is cleaner and leaves no soot on the burner. I don't know if I have made this very clear, but I'd like to help someone else to have the same satisfaction with the iron that I have had, and if anyone can show me that the bread mixer is a practical help in a farm kitchen I'd be more than thankful.

Mrs. A. McL.  
Sask.

Save all your glass jars and wide-mouthed bottles for canning and preserving this year. Glassware is going to be scarce and expensive.



IN TRAINING

done, or just going to the poll to mark the ballot.  
A PROSPECTIVE VOTER.

**CONCERNING SIGNATURES**

Dear Miss Beynon:—While the various members are discussing "Married Women's Signatures" let me tell you of my experience. I used to be a teacher, and so have had somewhat to do in the line of letter-writing, as one kind of composition practised. I always taught the correct form of signature, but even among people who are supposedly well-educated, I frequently come across those who don't understand my signature.

Before I was married I signed my name to a business letter "Miss" Mary Jones; but now, of course that I am married I sign it "Mary Blank" (Mrs. T. W. Blank). Just lately I had a letter from a business house in reply to one from me. They addressed it to "Miss Blank" but the letter itself was written to "Mrs. Blank." Now what do you think of a firm which does that? And another time the letter came addressed correctly but requesting to know why two of us were writing, viz. "Mary Blank" and "Mrs. T. W. Blank." Sometimes I am at a loss to know if I was taught wrong or if the name is signed differently now-a-days.

Somebody wants to know about painting linoleum. I never actually did it but I have seen pain-

## GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

On this, our first Grain Growers' Sunday it is considered worth while to announce the aims, purposes and program of the organized farmers' movement. While we have given our thought and devoted our energies largely to the problems which come home to us as farmers, we are not unmindful of our relationship to the people of the towns and cities. We do not expect to solve our problems without considering at the same time the needs of all members of society; neither do we seek to remedy our condition by depriving others of the world's workers of the just fruits of their toil. But, on the contrary, we are demanding such a regulation of the conduct of all individuals and corporations and such a distribution of government taxes as will secure an equal opportunity, a fair chance to all men and women in all legitimate occupations. We want equity, a square deal, for ourselves, and what we want for ourselves we are desirous of securing for all others as well.

## Purpose and Vision

In its vigorous and prolonged struggle for economic reform, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been truly an influence for moral uplift and social betterment. The building of a nobler citizenship, a higher and better manhood and womanhood, has always been the ultimate purpose of our movement. We have never laid claim to being a religious organization, but we are glad that the leaders of our country have come to recognize the tremendous significance of our great movement. These men understand that no religious organization which fails to strive for the establishment of right economic and social conditions can ever be fully successful. They recognize also that no movement which is struggling for economic equity, for true co-operation, for proper home environment, and for adequate educational facilities, as our association is doing, can fail to be a real factor in the establishment of God's kingdom upon earth.

It has frequently been true that people have "builded better than they knew" and that they themselves have not realized the value of their work nor its meaning in relation to character development. We feel sure that a large number of our members do not yet understand the true significance of what we are doing. It is our hope, therefore, that on this Grain Growers' Sunday some prophets, or seers, will speak to us and reveal the deep spiritual meaning of that which many have not had "the eye to see."

## We Must Get Down To Earth

Life is a very real thing to the farmer, and his thoughts are chiefly given to the actual world in which he lives. However, the problems which command the attention of our association involve everything that concerns the mental, moral and material well-being of all our people. Our activities have been essentially educational, for before we could prescribe remedies it was necessary that we should understand the problems involved. But the farmer is not long satisfied to deal only with theories and ideals and the mere preaching of reform. He insists on finding a way to put into practice that which he believes to be true and practicable.

We have learned that to be good farmers means more than to raise wheat and other farm produce. We must also market these products and purchase our supplies to the best advantage. In these trading activities we have found great advantage in the fullest co-operation and so we have developed our organization along these lines. Since no farmer can successfully fight his own battles single handed, we are gradually getting closer together and becoming more fully united. But let us understand that the farmers' movement stands for something larger than co-operation in buying and selling and similar activities. It stands first of all for the recognition of the universal brotherhood of all men, and for the principle that the rights and privileges of all members of society must be balanced and safeguarded on the basis of equity and justice. Our slogan is: "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

## The Farmers' Program

Our farmers as citizens of Canada are interested in everything that will promote the general welfare of the na-

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

tion. The platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is one which we believe will be just as beneficial to the people of the cities and towns and to organized laborers as to the people on the farms of Canada. The farmers hope for the support of all good citizens in getting their platform enacted into legislation. The platform has been endorsed by a large number of our locals and was first adopted at a meeting attended by the presidents and executive officers of the farmers' organizations of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, representing over 60,000 farmers. The following is a brief summary of its main provisions:

1. Free trade with Great Britain.
2. That all food stuffs and agricultural implements, etc., not included in the reciprocity agreement with the U.S. be placed on the free list.
3. That customs tariffs on all necessities of life be reduced.
4. A direct tax on all unimproved land values and natural resources.
5. A sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 per year.
6. A heavy graduated inheritance tax on all large estates.
7. A graduated income tax on the profits of corporations over 10 per cent.
8. The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.
9. Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.
10. Publicity of campaign funds and expenses both before and after elections.
11. The abolition of the patronage system.
12. Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

13. That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the federal franchise.

All who will help us to carry out the principles of this platform will be welcome to our ranks, no matter what their occupation. We are not seeking to establish a farmers' party, but to secure the enactment of those measures which we believe are for the general good. As our efforts are not in the interests of partisan politics, we do not hesitate to announce our platform on this Grain Growers' Sunday.

We trust that all the messages proclaimed by our speakers on this day will breathe the spirit of helpfulness, brotherhood, co-operation, tolerance, liberty and social justice. We believe that such a message and such a spirit is in entire harmony with the genius and ideals of our organization.

For our leaflet entitled "The Romance of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan," giving its history, aims and objects, or for any other information regarding the farmers' movement, apply to the central office, Regina.

A very lively interest is being taken by our various locals in the observance of May 27. The central office is sending out a great many letters and a lot of printed matter in order to supply the information which has been requested by those who will speak on this first Grain Growers' Sunday. In fact we are agreeably surprised at the splendid interest which is being taken. We are especially pleased that the interest is not limited either to our rural communities, but that a great many of our city churches will recognize the farmers' movement and give it special consideration at one of their services. In Regina, it is understood that nearly all of the churches will take this opportunity to express their interest in Saskatchewan's greatest industry. Many of the men prominent in the organization in various parts of the province will give addresses in different churches but the greater part of such addresses will be given by the ministers themselves. It is a time when the organized farmers are desirous of hearing the message of the church for this organization and the ministers will be listened to with much interest.

In Moose Jaw a mass meeting in the

interest of the farmers' movement will be held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium. This meeting will be presided over by J. A. Maharg, president of the S.G.G.A. and will be addressed by Rev. E. J. Chegwin. A number of requests have come for our central secretary to speak at different parts of the province, but no definite engagement has been made as the time of his return from the East is uncertain.

We believe that much good will result from this general observance of Grain Growers' Sunday. It will help to a better mutual understanding for the city people to learn more about the great farmers' movement and for our members to see ourselves as others see us. We should benefit much by the many helpful and inspiring addresses which will be given on this day.

H. H. M.

## OPPOSES G.G. SUNDAY

I have read Mr. Horden's letter in The Guide of March 28, and while welcoming a criticism of my views on the G.G. Sunday question, I regret that he has thought it necessary to indulge in ill-mannered abuse and sneering disparagement of non-Christians instead of confining himself to argument.

The point I raised was that, in view of the fact that the Saskatchewan G.G.A. is not a religious organization and membership is equally open to all farmers of every race and creed, that no alliance could be made with any favored religion, without an injustice being done to all members outside of the religion so favored. The resolution as passed by the Moose Jaw convention expressly states that the G.G. Sunday is to be properly observed by the association throughout Saskatchewan, and all non-Christian members have therefore to take their choice of becoming outlaws or hypocrites; outlaws if they refuse to properly observe the official Sunday of the association, and hypocrites if they do so merely for the sake of conformity and going with the crowd.

As a democrat, I believe in majority rule, but this does not apply to religion which is a speculative subject and a question for every man to settle for himself with his own conscience. Any violation of the principle of religious liberty I regard as intolerance and directly contrary to the basic principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," for which we Grain Growers claim to be fighting. The G.G. Sunday (like the Lord's Day Act) is a violation of this basic principle and is especially and needlessly insulting to members, who, being of the Adventist or Jewish persuasion do not regard Sunday as the correct Sabbath and whose views are equally worthy of recognition and respect. For 16 years the G.G.A. has managed without a G.G. Sunday or any religious alliance, and I regard the new policy as being most unfortunate and a step backward and one that is sure to make strife and illfeeling.

Mr. Horden's contention that people who go to church are, on the whole, more straightforward and upright in their lives and dealings than those who do not, is an insulting libel on every man and woman in the G.G.A. who does not go to church, and there are many such. This insult is well answered by Rev. R. A. Hoery, who, speaking at Hazelton, on March 16, told the Springfield Grain Growers that, "There is in our spirit far too much superciliousness, far too much exclusiveness, far too much jingoism. We are not as civilized nor as Christian as we deem ourselves and many another nation is not so heathen, nor so far behind us as we judge." Mr. Horden claims to believe in charity to all men, and I recommend him to practice this excellent virtue when he next has occasion to write about freethinkers, who are quite as sincere and earnest in their convictions as the Christians, and equally honorable.

Mr. Horden claims that the Christian church is the greatest unifying factor

in our midst. I will let Rev. R. A. Hoery answer again. He says, "Religion has not done all and is not doing all it should be doing to lead us to unity. The discords and suspicions and jealousies that have been allowed to separate us are a standing disgrace to our Christianity." With about 50 different Christian sects in Saskatchewan, all more or less antagonistic, we have a good illustration of the "unifying factor," not to speak of the spectacle of about a dozen Christian nations in Europe all busy killing one another as fast as they can.

It is regretted that Mr. Horden has tried to misrepresent my views by misquoting my statement, for he writes "Mr. Randall says there is no good in going to church, and those who don't go are just as good." Although anyone who will refer to my letter will find that what I said was entirely different and I intend to illustrate what might be obvious to any fair minded reader that formal church attendance in itself has no value and is not guarantee of good conduct, for good people are to be found outside as well as inside the churches and Christians have no just claim to a monopoly of virtue as the history of civilization abundantly proves. I do not agree with Mr. Horden that the doxology should be sung at our conventions or at any public gatherings except admittedly religious meetings which non-Christians need not attend unless they wish. Even if non-Christians are deemed unworthy of consideration in such matters, the Unitarians, who are Christians, are needlessly offended by the singing of the doxology for they strenuously deny the doctrine of the trinity.

With regard to the reference to our soldiers at the front, I would like to call attention to the fact that attendance at church parades is compulsory in the British army and navy, and religious freedom is not recognized. I do not know how many freethinkers there may be, but I consider that when our brave soldiers and sailors are no longer compelled to attend religious services against their wish it will be time enough to count them, and they may be found to be far more numerous than Mr. Horden supposes.

A. E. RANDALL, Sec.  
Warman Local.

Note:—Further correspondence on this matter and particularly making comparison of the respective virtues of Christians and others could serve no good end and will not be published on this page. There is no coercion by the association in the observation of G.G. Sunday and those who refuse to enter a house of worship will be neither "outlaws" nor "hypocrites."

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

## GOVERNMENT OFFER TOO LOW

The following is copy of resolution passed at our meeting on March 31: Whereas Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce for the Dominion of Canada, has seen fit to submit a proposal to pay western grain growers a fixed price of \$1.80 per bushel for this year's wheat crop, thereby fixing the price of the average of the different grades of Canadian wheat at a price no better than the present price of feed and whereas, the cost of production has advanced 25 per cent. over that of last year, we feel that it will not pay to grow wheat at the price set by the Ottawa minister. Moreover, we consider the statements made by Sir George E. Foster, re the buying of this year's crop, as strongly detrimental to the interests of the chief industry of Western Canada.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Halbrite local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as approving unanimously of the stand taken thereon by Canadian Council of Agriculture, believing the same to be only fair and reasonable to the interests of Western Grain Growers.

L. G. JONES, Pres.  
A. F. EDDY, Sec.

Herewith find \$21.00. Kindly place \$16.00 to credit of the Red Cross Fund and \$5.00 to the Fighting Fund and oblige.

EDGAR HAGEMAN, Sec.-Treas.  
Surbiton G.G.A.

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For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



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BET

Dr. Robinson  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE GUIDE

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

### DISTRICT WORK

The workers of the central office desire to make the fullest possible use of the period between seeding and harvest for the organization of new branches and the assistance and restoration of any that may be slackening in their activity. The purpose of this writing is to ask you to give us as early as you can information regarding any points in your district where you judge such work may be possible during this season.

Where it can be arranged we would like to take two or three meetings in adjoining points in succession so as to economize both time and expense. Where district workers can suggest or arrange such series for us it will be of real assistance. But whether singly or in groups, give us a chance to be able to say by the opening of harvest that every point where organization is possible has been taken care of either by district workers or by the central office.

It will also help if in giving us the names of points to be visited you jot down also any facts which may be related to work to be done at each, whether visited before, organized before, names of parties likely to co-operate, etc.

Evidence is coming to hand daily that our district officials are on the alert this season; and there is every reason to hope for effective and successful campaigns in many quarters. The sooner dates are fixed and other arrangements made, the greater the chance of success. Put nothing off till August. Do it now.

W. R. W.

### KEEPING OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

In some cases there are girls who are not suited for the farm and who would be far better at college learning some profession. Not all the persuasion of their parents will keep them at home, and I would say by all means let them go. Try to give them the very best you can. They are needed in the professional life as much as on the farm, for in my view they would be of no use there.

But, I would say, for the girls that are suited for the farm, give them something of interest, a nice flock of poultry or, say, a cow, and let them have the proceeds and feed and take care of same. Don't only let them call them theirs, but be sure that you let them have all that is in them. Children are very disappointed when they have been led to believe that a cow or a horse is their very own to find that their father will sell the animal and pocket the proceeds. They are not encouraged to stay on the farm by ways like these. Give them good books to read, not trashy stuff that fills their heads with nonsense, but downright good reading, and be sure and subscribe to The Grain Growers' Guide, for no farm home is complete without it.

### Fancy Work and Music

Girls are better to have their regular round of work to do. Idleness does not bring happiness and when their work is done let them do sewing or fancy work of their own. They will make good helpers on the farm if they are taught what is right. Let them have plenty of good music, as an instrument helps to pass many an hour pleasantly. Let the girls have their friends in to spend the evening often, and help them to entertain, as it is the duty of father and mother to enter heartily into their amusements by playing games and joining in their singing. Make them feel at home and it will always be home to them. When mother and father take a little holiday, don't forget to take them back some little souvenir; let it be ever so small, they will see they have not been forgotten.

A great deal in moulding girls' lives can be done in their childhood days at school. Encourage them to keep good company, you will know the companions that are good for them. Visit the rural school sometimes and become acquainted with the teacher. The rural school should become a community centre where all country people meet at socials, concerts and meetings of every kind. The conditions of the farmers in the past have been such that they could not afford to build modern houses, but times are im-

proving since our Grain Growers' associations started. I would advise all who can to build a comfortable house on the farm. Have as many up-to-date improvements as possible, such as having water handy and the house well heated to make it better for the women folks generally. It is these little comforts that will help to keep our girls on the farm, for you know if they pay a visit to the city, they think, "Why, if we had everything as convenient on the farm as in the city, it would be some encouragement to stay," but very often they are tempted to go into the city to work on that account.

### Home Influences

If we have to hire a girl we pay her wages. Then why not give our girls as much as we can afford, if not quite as much as the hired girl's wages. Do not let them have to ask for every ten cents or every quarter they need, as they do not like doing that and would often rather go without. This helps to drive the girls out to earn their own living. They like to feel independent. The value of the daughter's work when she lives at home on the farm is often overlooked. If we had conditions as they should be, every man, woman and child would receive just returns for their work, but unfortunately on our western farms conditions are far from being ideal. It often requires the united efforts of the whole family to meet payments on land and machinery and other necessities of life. We can make our country life much more sociable if we are so inclined, for country homes are, as a rule, the happiest and the healthiest.

The home continues to be the department of life in which the majority of girls take most pride, and men have become so accustomed to her accepting that portion of the world's work as her lot that they often fail to realize the important part it plays in the running of farm operations. Cleanliness, good cooking, cheerfulness, comradeship and refinement all make up home life and the influence acts upon the boys and girls. In the farm home where there is reverence for all that is good, the children will have strength of character that will help them to win life's battles. Thoughtfulness for each other's welfare goes far towards making a happy home. Children should be trained to know right from wrong. Teach the girls to regard the Sabbath as a day of rest, and if possible to attend divine service, as it will help to uplift them in their daily duties throughout the following week. Now I hope these few suggestions of how to help keep our girls on the farm will be of help to you in the days that are to come.

### Keeping the Boys at Home

Now how about keeping our boys on the farm? I say, "Don't make slaves of them. Don't begrudge them half a day to go to a picnic in the summer, or a day, or two to attend some Grain Growers' conventions. It will help them a great deal to get out among other boys and they will always learn something in that way. If you cannot pay them big wages, be sure you give them a few dollars once in a while for pocket money."

There are any number of clever boys on the farms who could be making a good living in some other occupation, but who are willing to help their parents make a home. To keep these boys on the farm you must try to give them something worth while. Give the boy a colt of his own, as nearly all farm boys like to look after horses, and by the time he is old enough to start for himself he will have enough horses to start on a farm of his own. Let the father consult the boys on ways and means of running things. Sometimes the boys have better ideas than older men. They all like to have a say once in a while. If it is at all possible for the father to get the boy a quarter section of land close to his own so much the better. They can work cooperatively, this being a great boon to father and son.

Now you will agree with me when I say it is hard to keep any British boy on the farm as long as his king and country needs him. The country boys have

answered the call manfully and will continue to do so until the end of this terrible war.

MRS. JOSIAH BENNETT.  
Pine Creek, Man.

### WOMEN'S MEETINGS

The reproduction of Mrs. J. S. Wood's convention paper makes it a very simple and easy task to ask all the women's sections of our Grain Growers' associations to look back upon their work and see which is the better way to work—for the women to meet with the men only, or to have separate meetings regularly and join the men when it is convenient, or when topics of special interest to both sides are to the fore.

In thinking the matter over it would be well to consider, as well as the output of work for the community, what effect the separate or dual meeting will have on the women themselves. Would not the separate meetings develop us and be a better training ground for the average woman, for after all the average person of either sex is the most numerous. The genius is the exception and will come to the front under any circumstances. In considering the possibilities of the ordinary woman, will she not more readily discuss the various questions of the day in the smaller meeting and gradually acquire confidence and facility of expression. It is of no use to have good ideas if we cannot give utterance to them clearly and concisely. We want our women's sections to be a training ground for the future officers of the organization, so that in receiving and giving social life we may at the same time become proficient in debate, organization, parliamentary procedure and all the various phases of the ordinary meeting. "Rome was not built in a day," neither will we attain to a full measure of success without practice, study and a steady growth of all our faculties.

In the days of Spanish wealth and dominion in South America it was said, "Better an army of lambs officered by wolves than an army of wolves officered by sheep." The Women Grain Growers do not need to become wolves, but we do need officers of experience and initiative, and to have them we must go through a time of training and practice. The day of small things is not to be despised and seldom does the mushroom growth develop into a strong lasting and influential organization.

Therefore, I ask our women's sections to take into consideration the possibilities of service opened up to us, service to ourselves, our neighborhood and our province and the future of our organization, which depends very largely on the interest taken in it by each individual belonging to it.

A. TOOTH.

Elie, Man.

A draft of \$40 has been received as a contribution from the Silverwood G.G.A. towards our War Relief Fund, the same to be passed on to the Returned Soldiers' Association.

### CREAM SEPARATOR SPEED

Thousands upon thousands of tests made with different cream separators during the past two or three years by government experiment stations and other dairy authorities have proved conclusively that many thousands of dollars worth of cream were being lost by farmers because they turned their cream separators too slowly. It was shown that in many cases, with a herd of ten cows, this loss ran from \$50 to \$100 a year, and often more.

As a result of these investigations, and the investigations made by engineers, speed indicators have been designed which are now attached to some separators. Their operation is simple and is such that the bell rings as long as the machine is run below the proper speed, and is silent whenever the proper speed is maintained.

Not only does the use of this speed indicator insure that the operator will run the separator at the speed indicated upon the crank, and at which it will do its best work, but also that the machine will be run at its maximum capacity, since it is a well-known fact that the capacity of every cream separator, of whatever make, is greatly diminished when run below the speed indicated upon the crank.

The demand for pork is in excess of the supply. Consider the pig for quick meat production.

# Have You Thought OF STUCCO?

as a finish for your new house—as a renovator for your old one—as a substantial, permanent, yet moderate priced material for the walls of barn, garage or granary? It looks fine—costs nothing for paint or upkeep—and when applied on a foundation of



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It never cracks or comes off.

Bishopric Stucco Board is made of tough, heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sulphite fibre board and reinforced on the other with No. 1 kiln-dried bevel-edged lath. It is nailed direct, lath side out, to the studding, or on the siding of an old building. The Stucco is clinched in the dovetailed spaces between the lath and is there to stay.

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Write for Sample and Descriptive Booklet, showing houses built the economical Bishopric way.

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No occasion to send to  
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Write for samples.

A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

## Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all com-  
munications for this page should be sent.

### DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FORMED

The following report has been received from J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Local, No. 540: The U.F.A. is forging ahead at a rapid pace in this district. On March 10 a district association was organized in Athabasca. We expect to get the organization work completed in the near future and get down to business. The several locals round Athabasca have been buying coal oil in barrels, but I am in receipt of a letter from the oil company saying that they are unable to supply us with any more oil because the merchants of Athabasca object. However, I am under the impression that the newly formed district association, with somewhere around 200 members are behind it, will also have a say in this matter. We do not ask for any favors. All we want is a square deal. The majority of our merchants have nothing to give us except ridicule, but I am sure that before the district association is many months old, there will be, to use a western phrase, "something doing."

### WANTS TO ORGANIZE LOCAL

I beg to state that I am a paid up member of the Valley View Local Union, No. 360, of the U.F.A. and I desire to get permission of you to organize a local six miles southwest of Valley View at the Red Rock school house in the Red Rock S.D., No. 2686. There are about 25 persons in our school district (Red Rock) who would become members of this new local union, and I can transfer over to it also. We will organize on Wednesday evening, if we can get all the forms and blanks and such literature as we need. We have a social for that night, and we would be pleased to organize the local union at the same time. Please send such literature, forms and blanks as we need to perfect an organization and instructions if we need any. I have been a member now for five years and it pays to be in the U.F.A.

E. W. WEAVER.

Frank S. Lloyd, secretary of Sunny Alberta, No. 394, reports that at a meeting held on Saturday, April 7, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the action taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding the price of wheat offered by the government. The union decided to hold their annual picnic on May 24 and would like to have a representative from the central office with them on that day to deliver an address. They also decided to have a gopher contest and are offering \$25 in prizes. Tails are to be counted on May 19.

Streamstown Local U.F.W.A. has definitely approved of the idea of a local secretaries' convention. Orders were also taken at their recent meeting for ten annual reports at ten cents each. The local also sent \$10 contribution to the military branch of the Y.M.C.A. and have agreed to guarantee \$1.50 per month to furnish one kit bag each month for Canadians in overseas hospitals. Further contributions will be made each month if finances will permit, the local, however, decided that it would not be wise to pledge themselves for more than they were absolutely sure of being able to accomplish.

Mrs. Paul Carr of Birdsholm advises us that as an Easter offering the Altarado U.F.W.A. with contributions from the Ennis school district have shipped 124 dozen fresh eggs and twenty pounds of butter to the Soldiers' Convalescent Hospital at Calgary.

Prairie Dell Local No. 112 has placed its order for twine and has also decided to raise the membership fee to \$1.50 per year, two-thirds of which will go to the central office.



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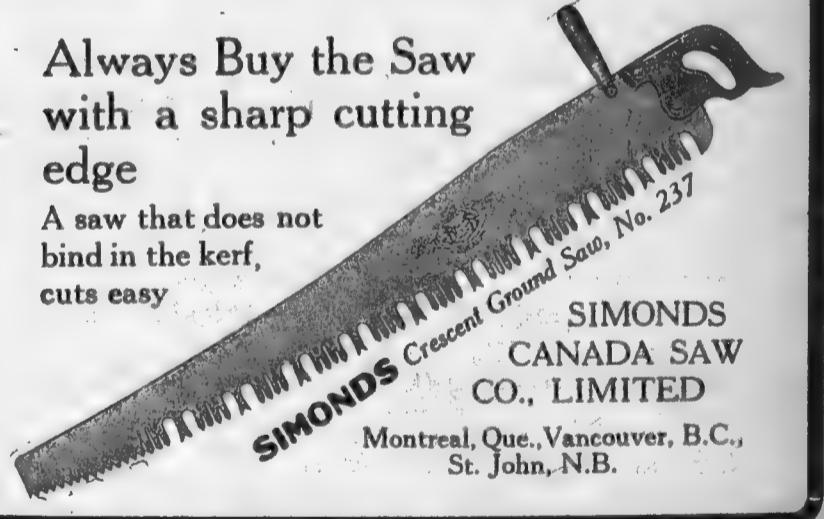


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Many of them Show Yard Winners, or Show Yard propositions. All combine size and substance with real good quality

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JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager  
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000  
EACH DOLLAR SPENT ON NON-ESSENTIALS  
WEAKENS THE EMPIRE'S  
GREAT CAUSE

Place your surplus earnings in our Savings Department where they will earn interest at the rate of 3% per annum.

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Last year's experience should convince farmers of all districts of the necessity of carrying company insurance.

Investigate our record for satisfactory treatment of Loss Claims.  
SEE OUR AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION, OR WRITE OUR OFFICE

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## Short Term Loans may be obtained For Farming Purposes

to finance Season's operations,  
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Societies formed under the said Act will receive Assistance from the Province of Alberta

For further particulars apply or write to W. V. Newson,  
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Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATOHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

FULL PAYMENT OF EVERY INDEMNITY.

Premium may be settled by cash or note. Liberal adjustments of loss claims. Spot Cash Payments. Full Government Deposit. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

**Anderson & Sheppard**

General Agents, Box 1090 Moose Jaw, Sask.

### The Wholesalers' Defense

Continued from Page 8

**Wholesaler and Manufacturer**  
Certain questions in connection with the wholesaler have been raised and may be adverted to:—

(1) As to the attitude towards farmers' co-operative associations. Necessarily, this depends on their character—as heretofore stated. The wholesaler is firmly of the opinion that the retailer is a necessary and proper factor in our business life and proposes to support him to the extent of his ability. If the farmers join together and become retailers for the benefit of the whole community, their trade will probably be courted by the wholesale houses—not otherwise.

(2) As to the attitude of the wholesaler towards those manufacturers who regulate retail prices. This is a difficult question and one as to which there are certainly two sides. If the prices so fixed are reasonable, and afford but a moderate profit and if the object of the manufacturer in making such arrangements is to avoid a cutting of rates and selling in cases under cost, or to prevent (as I understand is usually the case) an undue boosting of prices by the retailer then no serious objection can be made. But if it all means that the consumer is to pay an exorbitant profit not only to the manufacturer but to those who distribute the goods, then such agreements are against public policy and to the detriment of the community. It all depends. The question is a big one and we should suspend judgment until we know all the facts. The wholesaler is absolutely impotent to control such conditions. Suppose some particular commodity. The people require it. The manufacturer for a reason which may be good or bad, will only sell on a certain fixed agreement. Under such circumstances the wholesaler has the option of acquiescing or of failing to get the goods which the community demands. What then is he to do? Agree and get the goods, or refuse and have his competitor sell them?

(3) As to the tariff. All of us being interested in our pocket books, it is obvious that the view of any particular class as to this subject will be governed by their interests. The consumer naturally wants free trade. Thus he can get his goods cheaper and make more money himself. The manufacturer wants a high tariff, the higher the better. This should be purely an economic question which it is not within the scope of this article to touch upon, except to say that it is the wholesaler's business to supply goods that are needed and the cheaper consistent with quality the better. He is really not called upon to take a stand as between a high and a low tariff. The only thing is that the more the goods cost, the greater amount of capital needed. Naturally the wholesaler prefers the lower price but it would be absurd to ask him to raise his voice as an organized body either one way or the other.

#### Co-operative Buying By The Retailer

In attempting to better the retailer's condition, there have lately come into existence co-operative concerns for the purpose of purchasing commodities direct from the manufacturer for their members and it would be foolish not to recognise the fact that there is a considerable sentiment among the retail merchants in favor of extending such co-operative institutions. The mail order houses with the tremendous reduction which they have caused in the turnover of the retailers and the necessity in many cases of the latter having to sell at cost or even below cost for the purpose of competing are to blame for this phase in business life. With reference to such associations, it is clear that if the retailers have the money to finance them and obtain the necessary brains to run them to success, there is no reason in the world why they should not be formed. Obviously the retail merchant who takes his discounts, who has money in the bank, can use that money for the purpose of investing in a wholesale establishment if he wants to do it, but this proposition should be faced fairly and those who are contemplating it, should know where they stand. To examine the subject properly will require a considera-

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Your Present Need is to provide for your Future Need.  
You are independent now.  
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We can show you how to do it—Send age next Birthdate.  
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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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receives from its Policyholders such informal and spontaneous expressions of approval as the following, it is clear that the relations between Policyholder and Company are all they should be:

"I wish to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you paid my policy, and also for the many courtesies shown me during the life of the same. I was much gratified to find the amount was larger than I had expected."

Those contemplating Life Insurance will do well to look into the Policies that earn such invariable approval—clearly shown in the unprecedented business being written by

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## MONEY TO LOAN On Improved Alberta Farms

PROMPT SERVICE AND  
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BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

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## The Time to Borrow

WHEN a farmer can in any way use borrowed money to increase production and add to his profits he should arrange for a mortgage loan.

Correspondence is invited with our nearest branch; or a call upon our nearest agent will supply you with full information.

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Winnipeg

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ALBERTA BRANCH  
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tion of the wholesale concerns of our country which in greater or less degree it is proposed to supplant.

There are, in the three provinces, wholesale houses in the four principal lines, as follows:

Groceries.....54 wholesale houses  
Hardware.....8 wholesale houses  
Dry Goods.....5 wholesale houses  
Boots and shoes 13 wholesale houses  
The amount of their united capital is about \$20,907,045. The stocks which they carry will aggregate about \$15,386,290. The accounts upon their books will represent in the neighborhood of \$14,120,594. Their warehouse investments will represent \$6,100,130. In addition to these, there are, in the three provinces other wholesale houses to the number of about 361. Without making an enquiry as to their capital, stocks, credits and warehouses it may be said that roughly they represent an aggregate investment of \$55,000,000. Adding this to the figures give for the four principal lines and we have at least \$90,000,000 as the sum total of the capital needed to supply the requirements of the three provinces, and this is a conservative estimate. All these businesses have come into existence to supply the demands of the community of the cities, towns and villages and the country. They are necessary to its successful economic life. He would be a brave man who would predict that the time would come when they could be superseded by other methods of distribution. The wholesale houses are served by many thousands of men who devote their lives to their various problems. They have experts in buying, in selling, in the giving of credit. They assemble from various countries the commodities which the country calls for. They distribute these at a reasonable profit to the retailer who makes the final distribution. They are also served by travellers who go throughout the country for the purpose of selling these goods and who are most useful to the retailer.

Now let us compare the position of the co-operative wholesale-retail house with the strictly wholesale business as above referred to. There are a number of points which are of the utmost importance to be kept in mind.

#### Associations Now Found

(1) Co-operative associations cannot possibly get the requisite capital. Only one in Manitoba has an authorised capital of \$250,000, a subscribed capital of \$170,600 and a paid-up-to-date capital of \$69,000. Recent figures of the one association in Saskatchewan are not at hand but at the last report they had an authorised capital of \$250,000, subscribed \$75,000, paid-up \$50,000. The amounts subscribed and paid in are stated to be the result of personal campaigns among the merchants in which professional promoters were used and commission on subscriptions paid. Some additional subscriptions will doubtless be obtained but the end of the movement is not far off. It is obvious, that under such circumstances, the retail associations for wholesale purchases can only touch the outside fringe of the jobbing business.

(2) The question of the success of the co-operative concerns depends, apart from the question of capital, on its management. I have spoken of the trained experts who look after the wholesale concern. There are many of them. No doubt, such men can be employed for the retail associations, but if so, their overhead expenses will increase, and moreover it is practically impossible, in the way in which they do business for them to have travelling salesmen.

(3) These retail associations do not benefit those who need it most. They are run on a cash basis. The struggling retailer has no money to invest in their stock. He cannot even in fairness buy from them without taking money which should otherwise go to his wholesalers. Cases have occurred of merchants who were being carried for large overdue accounts by their wholesalers who have used their money to buy from co-operative retail concerns. Such a course is not only wrong from a business standpoint but it is foolish. It is inviting trouble. The retailer can hardly expect his wholesaler, whose money he is using, to stand idly by while he takes his available funds for the purpose of

## The Uncertainty of Life

"Die we certainly must and that, too, without being certain whether it may not be on this very day."—CICERO.

IT was that conviction of the uncertainty of life, realized so vividly by the best thinkers of all ages, that led to the invention of life insurance.

To meet uncertainty with certainty is the mission of a life insurance office. If proper provision has been made, the Mutual Life of Canada comes promptly to the relief of the family that death has surprised and bereaved.

For example: An expenditure of only \$30.54 per annum on the part of a policyholder aged 30 will guarantee to his wife, aged 25, an income of \$10.00 per month for at least 20 years after his death and as long thereafter as she may live—or

An expenditure of only \$65.39 per annum on the part of a policyholder aged 40 will guarantee to his wife, aged 35, an income of \$10.00 per month for 20 years after his death and so long thereafter as she may live.

From these premiums larger incomes at the same ages may be ascertained.

Write to the Company for rates for an income applicable to your own home, and for folder entitled, "What does your Life Line Show?"

**The Mutual Life  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario**

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## A Friend as Executor

THE personal friend whom you may choose to carry out the terms of your will may be faithful, able, and experienced. His own interests, however, may keep him from giving your affairs more than a small share of his attention.

Appoint this Company your executor. In its administration of estates it measures the care it gives them solely by their requirements. Consultation invited.

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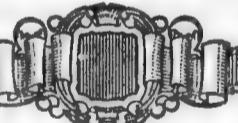


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In moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

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STRENGTH — FIDELITY  
COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

190

buying from some retail co-operative association.

To what extent does the retail merchant benefit by co-operative buying? Without going into details here it is believed that not more than \$200 a year will represent what the average well-to-do retailer, buying co-operatively saves compared with the ordinary method of purchasing. As against this he has to put up funds for the initial investment in the association, which have to be withdrawn from his capital; he ties himself up to a concern which is outside of the scope of his legitimate business; he takes chances on future times of stress; he binds himself to pay cash as long as he stays in the trade, for he dare not withdraw his support from his offspring lest it die, and he lose his investment and finally; he places himself in the power of his manager who may be competent—or may not. Does \$200 a year saved cut much figure with the average retailer? Is the game worth the candle?

That the mission of the co-operative retail association is not one of pure beneficence can be seen by an examination of the records of our courts. Only recently, one of them entered suit against a small country merchant for something over \$200. This same man had been credited by wholesale houses as high as \$1,100, and when this suit was entered, was actually being carried by them for overdue accounts in considerable amounts. But they were not suing him. They recognise that, especially in dull seasons such as the present, the retailer must be carried. Not so with our co-operative friends. Cash in ten days is their motto. If not, well we are sorry for you but you can't get the goods; or if by some chance you have had them and don't pay, out goes a writ. Is that the way to help the retailer as a class?

### Mail Order Houses

This is a most controversial subject, but it is not worth while in this consideration of business conditions in the West to evade it. There is no doubt that the farming community is absolutely in favor of the continued existence of the mail order house and indeed there is equally no doubt that it has filled a want and has contributed a material share toward improving conditions under which the farmer lives. Some curious results have followed from the favor with which the mail order houses are viewed by the farmers. For instance, recently, a proposition was made to tax all mail order houses in Winnipeg. There was no question that the latter were not paying their share of the taxes, that they were improperly favored by existing conditions. Steps were taken to endeavor to remedy this wrong. It is currently reported that farmers' associations instantly took action in opposition to any such change. Very evidently, they thought it was an attempt to put the mail order house out of business. Such was not the case. Indeed, it should be clear that such houses should at least bear their share of the burden of the community. Yet the farmers went on record as opposing a proper taxation for mail order houses.

Another curious result of the influence which mail order houses have is seen in their relations with the press. They are the largest advertisers, and necessarily their views carry the greatest weight, but this has been carried to such an extreme, that in a recent case in the East in which a prosecution was entered against one of the principal houses for selling goods on false representations, such prosecution was never brought to trial but in some way quashed by the government. Had it been a private individual would he have been given any consideration? Yet hardly a line appeared in the newspapers about this monstrous injustice. However, we have to take these things as they are. Nothing that can be said here will affect this situation an iota. The mail order houses have come to stay. The only question is to what extent shall they affect our economic life? There are some things in this connection which should be noted.

(1) In the first place the development of the mail order house threatens the very existence of the country town or village. It affects the prosperity of its inhabitants. It adds a little to the

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CRESCEANT CREAMERY CO LTD WINNIPEG  
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WINNIPEG BRANDON  
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Write to the Company at the point to which you wish to ship and they will give you any and all information asked for.

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What  
Tone-  
Control  
Pipes Are



Model  
Organola \$250

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The Machine with the human voice

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
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## A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell.

We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 22 of this Catalogue:

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The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded.

Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers  
Herald Building      Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## FISTULA & POLL

To cure use Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Easy and simple. Cures the oldest cases. Money refunded if it ever fails. Write for copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Vet. Adviser. Sent FREE on request.

FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS  
47 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS  
that make a horse Wheeze,  
Roar, have Thick Wind  
or Choke-down, can be  
reduced with

## ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

annual net income of the consumer, but it is doubtful whether that, taken as a whole, is in any way compensatory for the larger loss which it inflicts.

(2) The mail order houses takes vast sums of money from the country districts, sending it to other localities to enrich a few men probably already millionaires. It pays no local taxes, does not benefit the schools or the roads, whereas money expended with the retail merchants at home does. This thought might well be elaborated—had one the time and space to consider it carefully.

### Canada For The Canadians

If you take the cumulative effect of these considerations, the conclusion is almost irresistible that we would be better off without the mail order house. We have a slogan "Canada for Canadians." We should have another for town and village (by which I mean also the territory contiguous to it) and should cry: "Hamiota" for instance, "for the inhabitants of Hamiota. Let us keep our money here. Let us benefit our friends, not strangers and let us work together for our mutual welfare." It has been said that it is the price that counts and undoubtedly that is so with the average man. Yet no one counts the price as against a larger indirect interest. No farmer, I am persuaded, would want to see his local stores vacant, his former friends bankrupt. They must do their part, of course, but let us be fairminded enough to take a broader view of the matter and to recognize that in any community the interests of one is the interests of all.

The truth is that the retailer is at an obvious disadvantage compared with the mail order house. The latter commands unlimited capital, it pays enormous salaries to expert buyers, it owns, controls or coerces the manufacturers. However, the retailer has the advantage of being on the ground with his customers. If he uses that advantage properly he can ultimately succeed. The true remedy would seem to lie in improved service by the retailer and the fair-mindedness of the consuming public. These two things should reduce the mail order competition to normal lines and as such competition has been successfully met in the East and in the United States, the same results will surely follow like efforts here. No one dreams that the retailer will be eventually put out of existence. It is up to the farmer whether he shall struggle along in a crippled condition to what is conceived to be their mutual disadvantage.

### The Banks

A very able article by Vere C. Brown recently published in The Guide obviates the necessity of advertizing to much that might otherwise have been touched upon now. It is well that the training of the local bank managers should go hand in hand with that of the retailer. What Mr. Brown says about the respective rates of interest here and in the United States is undoubtedly accurate. Nevertheless, bankers in the United States have this advantage, that their small country banks are managed by men who have grown up in their several localities, who knew the people, their needs and responsibilities, who have their roots in the very soil, whereas the local manager here is in but a state of transition. He does not expect to live out his life at the point at which he is stationed but merely to make a good record and be promoted to some other and larger branch. Indeed, I am apt to think that the system our banks pursue of the rotation of their local managers is a vicious one, but there may be no alternative and I hesitate to express this opinion in view of the fact that the system has been formulated by so able and astute a set of gentlemen as those who have framed and continued our banking business.

The trouble about the banks is—as admitted by Mr. Brown—that when periods of stringency come up, their system breaks down. When it is most needed that they shall help out the retailer or the farmer, their coffers are closed. No doubt this is inevitable under banking rules. It is deplorable nevertheless. I have seen somewhere a statement that in 1907, when things



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—the investment paint. HIGH STANDARD clings to the wood in tight, protecting coats, holds its color and withstands the weather for years. More economical than cheap paints, because it covers a great deal more surface per gallon. Get our free booklets and read up on paint and painting.

Write today for the Enlarged Edition of "The House Outside and Inside," (24 color plates of exteriors and interiors, showing the use of Lowe Brothers paints, varnishes, stains and enamels, with suggestions for furniture, draperies, rugs, etc.) Please state whether interested in Inside or Outside work.

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## Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of  
CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS  
AND HACKNEYS

We have over fifty stallions on hand now of the right stamp with plenty of weight and substance. We have some Clydesdales from 7-12 years of age from 1600-1700 lbs. that we have taken in exchange that are sure breeders, are sound, broken to work and they are priced so they will more than pay for themselves in a season.

Any farmer with eight or ten mares of his own will receive a big dividend on his investment if he purchases one of these horses.

We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging stallions. Write and tell us what you have and what you want.

Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

We Pay Freight to your Nearest Station

Main Barns at North Battleford.

JAMES BROOKS  
Salesman

VANSTONE & ROGERS

## The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

### Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

### Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

### Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

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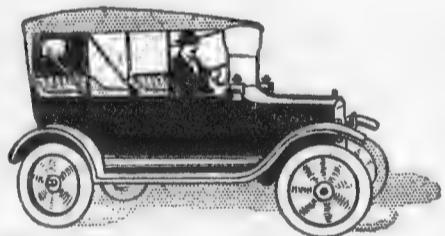


It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can get a handsome, comfortable, speedy 5-passenger Ford motor car for no more than it would cost you for a span of good driving horses, a carriage and harness.

The initial cost of a Ford car is so small that every progressive farmer can readily purchase one.

And who wouldn't rather motor to town, to church, to the railway station, to the neighbor's, than drive? — especially when it is three times as fast to motor, more comfortable and less expensive.

The low cost of running the Ford makes motoring possible for the masses, where it was formerly a rich man's luxury. It makes motoring a matter of good business, especially for those whose time is valuable. And with labor so scarce no one needs the time-saving Ford so much as the busy farmer!



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Touring - - \$495

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34

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Properties

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest; Loans made repayable, if desired, on the Instalment Plan, which provides for Principal and Interest. May be made for a term ranging from 5 to 20 years, repayable at any period of the year most suitable to the Borrower.

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GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager  
**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
or to their Local Appraiser

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MENTION THE GUIDE

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Last Year's Experience Convinced the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces of the Wisdom of Effecting

## HAIL INSURANCE

You will have a sense of absolute security if you hold a Policy issued by

**THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED** OF LONDON, ENGLAND

A Strong British Concern with an established record for liberality and fair dealing

ASSETS EXCEEDING \$7,480,000.00 ARE YOUR GUARANTEE

Agents in every town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to

**Anderson & Sheppard**

General Agents for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

P.O. Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask. P.O. Box 1920, Calgary, Alta.

P.O. Box 36, Winnipeg, Man.

were worse in the United States than here, when the millionaire's check could not be cashed, the small country banks there continued to loan to their customers as usual and prevented failures which would otherwise have been occasioned. Here the burden fell on the retailer and the wholesaler, though at that very time, it was reported the Canadian banks were loaning enormous sums in Wall Street. The banks today have a plethora of money and are most desirous, naturally, of loaning it out, but what if hard times come again—as they will? How will our banks help the country then? Yet is not that the time when such help is needed most?

In addition to all this it is gravely proposed that the banks are to finance the farmers alone and not the retailer in any event, leaving to the wholesaler the burden of carrying the latter. Apart from the apparent injustice which this does to the wholesaler, it is suggested that the function of the banks is to do the financing for the community as a whole. They have its money, surely they should not pick out two favored classes, the wholesaler and the farmer and turn the cold shoulder on a class just as worthy and responsible—the retailer.

### Cash and Credit Systems

There has been much discussion of late as to the possibility of placing the business of the country on a cash basis. Everyone has admitted that if it could be done, it would be a benefit to the various branches of trade. Indeed, at a meeting held recently in Winnipeg, Vere C. Brown advocated this course, and in another most able article, tried to show its feasibility. It is a beautiful theory—but Utopian, for it fails to take into account the large proportion of farmers whom the banks will not—as was admitted by Mr. Brown in his "Rural Banking Credits" pamphlet—loan money to. What about the homesteader? What about the poor farmer? What, especially, if there be a crop failure or panic and the banks follow their rule and withdraw credits? Are these men or the whole farming community in times of stress, to do without goods because their more favored brethren are able to obtain bank accommodation? Obviously not. The country is not going to be depleted of men who have not had the time to make good or who, from one cause or another have missed the goal of success. It does not take a long memory to remember the time when farmers who now have money in the bank, or who can get it if they want to had to be carried by the retailer for the necessities of life. Take the Lethbridge district. There is much talk there of the cash system, yet that is because they have had two good crops. There was no such talk in 1915 nor will there be again should they be so unfortunate as to have one or more crop failures.

The term "cash basis" has indeed become a fetish with some of our friends. I have heard the views above expressed described as "reactionary." To my mind, they are simply common sense applied to our present position. They are practicable as against the impracticable and visionary. What has been said is not merely an argument. It is simply stating results of experiments actually worked out. One prominent merchant in southern Saskatchewan, at the meeting referred to, stated that he had transferred his business from a credit to a cash one, had run it for two years on the latter basis and had lost \$10,000. Another merchant, equally prominent, in central Manitoba, stated that he had tried it and that it would not work. The vast majority of the retail sentiment of this country is against the possibility of any such system being successfully carried into effect, though all merchants would undoubtedly like to see it done.

The fact is that the question of credit is entirely one of individual judgment. No retailer would, or rather should, have to give credit for more than 30 days to a farmer who is able to pay cash. Indeed if that were carried out credits would be materially reduced. Yet no retailer wants to refuse longer credit to such a customer, and this undoubtedly has been abused by the farmer. If the farmer cannot pay cash, then it is

Continued on Page 26

**CUTWORMS AND THEIR CONTROL**  
By E. H. Strickland, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta.

The eggs from which cutworms hatch are laid during the autumn. Each female moth is able to lay two or three hundred eggs. In all probability most of the eggs will not hatch until the spring, but in a warm season many may hatch before winter begins. The moths usually select a place in which to lay their eggs where there is a promise of abundance of food for the young caterpillars when they hatch out. They therefore choose a place where there is plenty of green growth at the time when they are egg laying in August and September. The presence of green growth at that time is not, of course, a definite indication that there will be any growth there when the eggs hatch later in the year or in the following spring; but the moths have no reasoning power, and, even if they had, they could hardly be expected to judge how a man will treat his land months after their short life is over. The eggs will need to be fairly near to suitable green vegetation when they hatch, and the moth therefore lays its eggs in the most likely spot, namely, where such vegetation is present during its own life. This is an important point when control measures are considered.

In the warm spring days the larvae which hatched in the autumn recover from the frozen condition in which they passed the winter, and their numbers are rapidly increased by the addition of those which now hatch from the remaining eggs. These small cutworms are only about one-fifteenth of an inch long when they hatch out, and therefore do so little damage that they do not attract much attention until about the middle of May, when they are about a quarter grown, and are capable of biting through the main stem of young plants.

**Cutworms Feed at Night**

Cutworms feed almost exclusively at night time. They remain inactive during the day, when they can be found curled up just below the surface of the soil. Their methods of feeding vary somewhat according to climatic conditions, but usually they come above ground at night in search of food and bite through the stems of plants or just above the surface of the soil. When the soil is very dry and dusty so that the cutworms can move about freely in the loose top layer of the soil they do not come to the surface so often, but attack and cut off plants underground.

In a great many cases cutworms do not continue to feed upon the plants once they have cut them down, but leave them lying on the soil while they pass on to and destroy other plants. By this extremely wasteful method they kill many more plants than they actually need for their nourishment. For about a month the cutworms continue to feed upon garden and field produce. They increase in size, and therefore in destructive power, till about the middle of June. By this time the majority of them have attained their maximum size, and are about one and a quarter inches long. They now leave off feeding and burrow down into the soil, where they form a small hard walled earthen cell, in which they turn to a helpless brown pupa. They remain in this condition for about a month. It should be here mentioned that the dates just given are approximate only, for in different seasons there may be two or three weeks' variation in the dates when cutworms mature.

By the middle of July the moths of the red-backed cutworm begin to emerge from the ground, and to mix with the swarms of other moths which are flying around lights, entering houses, and hovering around flowers during the evenings, obtaining from them the nectar upon which they feed. It is not easy to distinguish the moths of the red-backed cutworm from those of other species, and they form a comparatively small percentage of the great numbers flying at this time of the year. Most of the latter are, insofar as we know, practically harmless, and their presence does not indicate the abundance of cutworms in a district. By September the moths of the red-backed cutworm begin to lay their eggs among the weeds and in gardens where there is still plenty of green veg-

## James Richardson & Sons

LIMITED

### Grain Merchants

Eastern Offices: Kingston      Toronto      Montreal      Quebec

Western Offices: Winnipeg      Calgary      Saskatoon      Fort William

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed, accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us samples and obtaining our advice as to best destination before shipping your grain.

Licensed and Bonded

Established 1857



**War On Poultry LICE!**

If the eight known varieties of poultry lice, at least five different species are common to all fowls. If left alone, these troubles some pests will seriously interfere with laying. You can easily fight and conquer them with

### Pratts, Powdered Lice Killer

Harmless to use, can't injure the fowls, but is sure death to all kinds of poultry lice, bugs, and other insects.

Sold in sifter-top cans, 25c and 50c, at your dealer's.

Write to-day for New Book, "Poultry Wrinkles." It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited

68-8 Claremont St., Toronto. P-14

## M A D E I N C A N A D A



**KODAK**

on the Farm

A Kodak fits into farm life from the pleasure side, from the business side and as a recorder of the familiar events that are so full of interest—the sheep washing and shearing, the haying and harvest scenes, threshing time, and apple picking.

It gives pleasure on every holiday—the grange and Sunday school picnics, the fishing and hunting trips, the circus and the fair—then there are the familiar scenes around home; the children and their friends, the family pets—there is good fun in photographing them at the time and afterward the pleasure of the pictures in the Kodak album.

And on the business side the Kodak helps to keep the important records in a business-like way—the building and ditching, the live stock, the orchard, the crops. Pictures of these things with an autographic record made on the film at the time of exposure are invaluable to the business-like farmer.

It's all very simple with a Kodak and less expensive than you think.

Ask your dealer or write us for free Kodak catalogue.



**CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED**

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### Hand us your Films For Finishing

Films received today shipped out  
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We finish on double weight paper unless otherwise advised. You will like them. Kodaks and all kinds of Photo Supplies, both amateur and professional.

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Our Developing and Printing  
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**D. J. Young & Co. Ltd.**

Calgary, Alberta

# ALL THROUGH THE PRAIRIES

Our 500 prairie tank stations are located at the most convenient points to serve the tractor farmer in the busy season. There is one near you. We know something about tractors and a great deal about the lubrication of them. You are safe in taking the recommendations of our agents. They know the right oil for your engine.

For Steam Tractors—

CAPITOL STEAM CYLINDER OIL

For Gasoline Tractors—

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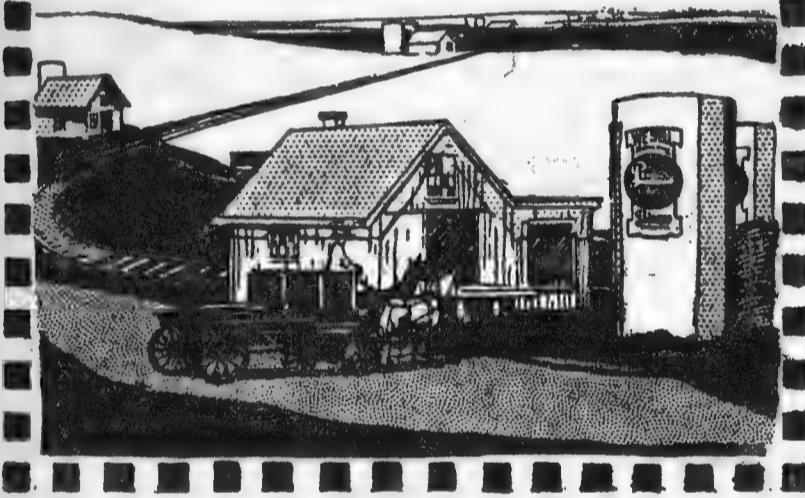
For Kerosene Tractors—

POLARINE OIL HEAVY  
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL

All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct to you from all our stations.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY  
Limited

BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



## THE HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

### A Cheery, Healthful, Homelike Atmosphere

is helped by the happy home folk, the familiar surroundings—and moist, pure air. You cannot easily have the first two without the last. The air in every room should have the snap and vim of outdoor air. It must be supplied by a furnace with a capacity for heating the air instantly as it passes. Know these "HECLA" points.

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS let you touch up the fire just where it needs it—an economical point.

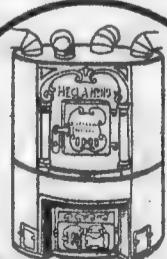
THE CAST-IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER—designed to do its work thoroughly—saving coal and making heat. It cannot burn out, as steel chambers do.

These are only some of the ways in which a "HECLA" cuts down the coal bills. A big point is the ease of operation and care of the "HECLA"—a few minutes, morning and night, and you're through.

Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you.

Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.

Clare Bros. Western, Limited  
Dept. E. WINNIPEG



CLARE BROS. WESTERN LIMITED, Dept. E, Winnipeg.  
Please send me a copy of "Comfort and Health."

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

station, and thus begin over again the life cycle which we have just described.

#### Natural Control

Cutworms have many enemies which kill more of them every year than we can ever hope to do. Most of these natural enemies are insects, although many of the birds which frequent our farms and gardens feed almost entirely on cutworms and other grubs which are more or less harmful to the crops. Some beetles devour them but their greatest enemies are parasitic insects which lay their eggs on the cutworm. These hatch into grubs which feed within the cutworm and finally destroy it. In this way countless thousands of cutworms are killed every year. Occasionally, for some reason, the parasites fail to kill as many cutworms as usual, and we experience a bad cutworm year.

Three methods of artificial control are open to us, and we can adopt any or all of them as opportunity offers. The first is prevention of attack, the second protection of individual plants, and the third is killing the cutworms.

#### Prevention and Control

In gardens all of the unnecessary green growth should be removed by the middle of August, and absolutely no weeds must be allowed to grow throughout the rest of the month and during September. The soil should also be worked as finely as possible, since the moths hide by day under clods, etc., in rough land, and are therefore liable to lay their eggs in such places. On prairie farms, where there is an abundance of land, it is possible to run two gardens simultaneously, summer-fallowing each on alternate years.

Good results have been obtained by using poisoned bait. This remedy is the one most widely used for the control of cutworms on all classes of crops. The formula which we advise, therefore, is: Shorts, 50 lbs.; Paris green, 1 lb.; molasses, 1 gallon; and water, 1½ gallons. Mix the shorts and Paris green thoroughly, while dry, in a wash tub. Dissolve the molasses in the water and add this to the mixture slowly, stirring with the hands all the while to break up the lumps that form. It is usually more easy to mix up in lots of not more than ten pounds at a time.

The bait is now ready for use, and should be scattered thinly over the infested area at the rate of about 25 pounds per acre. By preference apply late in the afternoon.

Individual plants may be protected by surrounding the stems with barriers of paper or tin projecting two inches above and an inch below the surface.

#### HORSE POWER REQUIREMENTS

There is no more vital problem in connection with the European war than the production of an adequate supply of foodstuffs and clothing for the armies and the families at home. It is of so much importance that it is likely to be the determining factor of the war. We are facing the greatest crisis in the nation's history with a food supply below normal. The supply from South America has been curtailed by crop failure and by a recent embargo. We are under the necessity of increasing food production in the United States in the face of a severe drain on the farms on account of enlistment and employment in munition factories. This can only be done by increasing the motive power on the farms. The farm is already the largest user of motive power in the United States. The total power used on the farms of the United States is estimated at 24,905,000 horse power as against 18,755,000 horse power in all manufacturing enterprises. Of the total horse power used on the farms, 14,230,000 is furnished by horses and mules, and 9,775,000 is mechanical power. The war has drawn heavily on the horse supply of the United States, and further demands will be made in the future. The tractors have not yet been proved to be an economical substitute for horse power on the farm. They can only partially replace horses under any circumstances. There is an exceedingly urgent need for increasing the supply of good heavy draft horses. Every good mare should be bred to the best stallion available, and the colts should have good care and liberal feed. When the war closes it is probable that the demand for horses from the United States will be even greater for a few years than it has been during the times of war—Prof. C. F. Curtis in *Percheron Review*.

## The Wonderful Cream Separator With the Perforated Equalizing Sleeve



Gets more cream than you would think existed in milk. The greatest invention ever put in a cream separator to increase its efficiency.

Don't buy a separator till you know all about the Red Star.

No. 30—300 lb. capacity . . . \$42.55

No. 45—450 lb. capacity . . . \$45.85

Write today for Illustrated Catalog

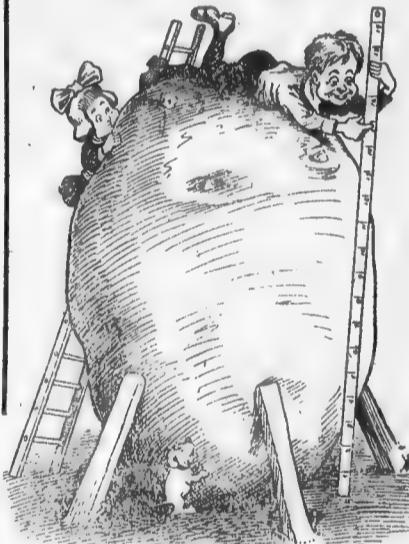
Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Back Promptly

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co.  
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Dept. A WINNIPEG

## Boys and Girls!

Who is going to find the Biggest Potato in Western Canada?



Every boy and girl in Western Canada will want to win the first prize. Potato digging time is only a few weeks away—proper cultivation now means big potatoes then. Plan TODAY to send a potato.

#### THE CONTEST:

The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest will be held in Winnipeg in October. Then all the big potatoes will be gathered together. Four Cash Prizes are to be awarded. (1) \$10.00; (2) \$6.00; (3) \$4.00; (4) \$2.00.

Prizes will be offered too, for the best Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Corn, Peas, Beans and Potatoes selected by Western Canadian boys and girls. Prizes will be awarded on the graduated plan, just like the prizes are given at the big fairs. The more entries the more prizes. Mail your entry TODAY, so the list can be made up. It will cost you nothing. Exhibits made at the Boys' and Girls' Club Shows and local fairs may be entered in The Guide contest. Never mind a letter—use the coupon; but get it into the mail at once.

1917.  
The Manager, Boys' and Girls' Contest,  
The Grain Growers' Guide  
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars of The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest.

I wish to enter the following classes: (Mark X opposite the classes which you wish to enter.)

Wheat . . . . . Flax . . . . . Corn

Oats . . . . . Potatoes . . . . . Peas

Barley . . . . . Big Potato . . . . . Beans

Name . . . . .

Post Office . . . . .

Age . . . . . Province . . . . .

# Boys' and Girls' Clubs

## CLUB WORK AT VIRDEN

By W. L. White.

"Come in" the bank manager replied to the sharp knock, and looking up as the door opened, he watched the entrance of one of Manitoba's future farmers, a short stockily built lad of some thirteen summers. The boy approached the desk with a mixture of shyness and confidence, and it was apparent that he and the manager were not altogether strangers. "Well Johnny" the manager inquired, "what is it today?" "My note is due and I have come to pay it" said Johnny. "Good," exclaimed the manager, "that means you have sold the pigs, eh?" "No" replied the boy, "I traded them for a yearling steer" "Well, well" said the manager, "and what are you going to do with a steer, John?" "Oh," replied the youthful dealer, "I guess I'll just feed him along for a while and then I'll trade him for a colt, and the first thing you know I'll be raising horses."

This little human touch typically illustrates the manner in which the ambitions of our Manitoban youth are being stirred by the Boys' and Girls' Club movement. Boys and girls, ten years of age and upwards, begin to have a sublime confidence in their ability to actually do things. The clubs are providing the opportunities not only for disseminating knowledge, but also for bringing this knowledge into practical use. The avidity with which the young people have used these opportunities was well illustrated at the series of fairs held throughout the province last fall. The fairs put on by the boys and girls at many points were a revelation. The agricultural societies will do well to look to their laurels, or the boys' and girls' club fall fairs will take premier place amongst the events of the year.

The Virden Boys' and Girls' Club commenced a year ago last March with an organization meeting at Virden. Various clubs were formed in the neighboring rural school districts, until thirteen clubs were affiliated, with a total membership of 210. For a fair fund \$450 was raised and of this \$395 was awarded in prizes. All of the ten subjects were taken up with zest, some members entering for four and even five contests, while others concentrated their attention upon only one. The most popular subjects were poultry and pig raising, potato growing, fodder corn growing, bread baking and sewing, but practical woodworking, noxious weeds and canning and preserving, each had their devotees.

Some of the contests called for the keeping of a written record of the operations and in the awarding of the prizes this record possessed considerable value. One contestant, exhibiting pigs, overlooked the requirement, losing thereby a sure prize. A girl, also exhibiting pigs, made an error in her record, resulting in her taking the ninth place where otherwise she would have secured the fifth prize. Points like this were duly noted by the members and the value of keeping records, and keeping them correctly, was forcibly brought home to a large number of boys and girls.

### How One Bank Helps

The pig raising contest afforded some features of quite unusual interest. It was felt that many boys and girls would take up this subject provided they could be given assistance in procuring the pigs. It was necessary that the prospective pig raiser should be able to feel that the animals were entirely his or her own. The entire

transaction was to be an investment, upon a strictly business basis. Dad could be paid for the feed used, when the pigs were sold, if not before, but how to procure the pigs was the problem that faced the boys and girls. The difficulty was brought to the attention of one of the banks with very happy results. Its managers at many points in Manitoba made loans to boys and girls entering this contest. No security was taken other than the individual notes of the borrowers, the parents, of course consenting, but without obligation on their part. The bank's confidence in the integrity of the youth of Manitoba was not misplaced.

"No" replied the boy, "I traded them for a yearling steer" "Well, well" said the manager, "and what are you going to do with a steer, John?" "Oh," replied the youthful dealer, "I guess I'll just feed him along for a while and then I'll trade him for a colt, and the first thing you know I'll be raising horses."

Notwithstanding that a large number of boys and girls availed themselves of this opportunity for investment, all of them made it a point of honour to take care of their notes as they matured. In nearly every case the members found that their investment proved a source of financial profit as well as a means of education. It is safe to predict that the pig raising contest in the Virden district will be most keenly contested this year. After our first fair last fall the burden of the refrain was, "Make it an annual event." Parents were as insistent as members, indeed the interest and enthusiasm of the parents was one of the most pleasing, yet natural features

of the fair. Although the demands of the threshing and plowing season were great, fathers and mothers in large numbers suspended operations and made a day of it with the young folks, and the spirit of the occasion was well expressed by a little girl who, dead tired, climbed upon her grandfather's knee at night and sighed, "Oh, Grandpa, it has been a long, long day, but I'm sorry it's over."

### POCKET MONEY FROM GARDEN

I believe every farm should have a garden because though now the price of food is so high, vegetables can be grown at a very small cost by the outlay of a small amount for seeds and by using spare time working amongst the plants. This work can nearly all be done by children who will learn more about nature study and agriculture by watching the seeds germinate and noticing the different habits of plants than by reading about it from books. They will also take an interest in agriculture if they are allowed to have their own garden and all the proceeds from the sale of vegetables.

One of the advantages farm life has above that of the city is having fresh vegetables of all kinds for the table through the summer months. It has been found that most vegetables are rich in food values, and are better for the health than meats and other foods.

If a person has a little spare time and a good rich soil, good profits can be made from producing vegetables. There always is a demand for fresh early kinds as radish and onions. Cabbage is also a good market vegetable.

For the last three years I have always had a garden and most of my pocket money comes from the sale of garden stuff or from prizes taken at the district fair. It has taken up very little of my time, because I work in the garden on Saturdays and after school hours.

I am planning to have a bigger and better garden this year than ever. S. J. McMAHON. Sask. Age 16.



"I'll soon be raising horses," he said.



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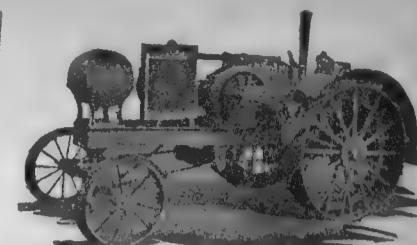
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Then again the material may be good, but not of sufficient weight to carry off the electric current which strikes the building; or the rod may have been improperly installed. In either case the result is likely to be the same—destruction of the building by fire.

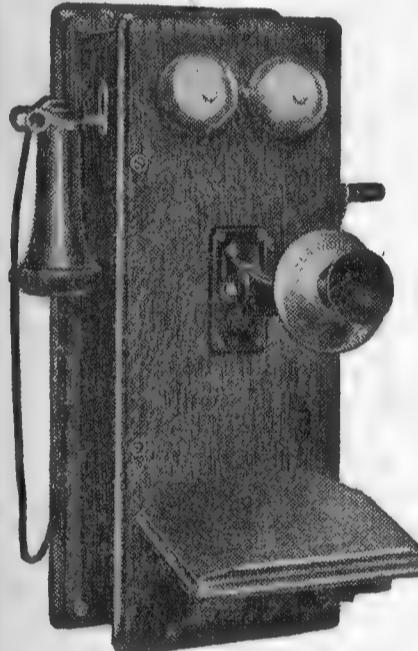
You cannot buy lightning protection like you buy fence. To be efficient lightning rods must be installed by experts who have a thorough understanding of the science of electricity. Our business is the manufacture and installation of guaranteed lightning protection. We are the only manufacturers who actually instal all the material we sell, and we back up all our work with a strong guarantee.

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We did get a share of it, and already we are getting a still better share this year. We have found that Westerners appreciate quality in telephones as well as those in the East, where our telephones have established a great record for high quality and low maintenance cost.

To any independent system now in operation or in the process of organization, we will be glad to furnish a list of those using Canadian Independent Telephones in Saskatchewan. Write to them and get their opinion of our telephones.

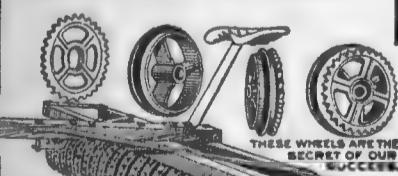
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You will say with a feeling of solid satisfaction—all is now complete.

### Peerless Lawn Fencing

is the finish, the last word to beautify, protect and to enhance the value of your property. It safeguards your children, keeps out marauding dogs, animals and destructive chickens, protects the lawn, shrubs and flowers, and prevents trespassing.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing is built of strong, stiff wire, heavily galvanized and coated with zinc enamel to prevent rust. In style, durability, service and every feature combined to insure absolute satisfaction, the Peerless fencing is true to its name. It will not sag and cannot break down with ordinary use.

**SEND FOR CATALOG.** Shows many beautiful designs of fencing for lawns, parks, schools, churches, cemeteries, etc. IN USE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The Banwell-Hoxle Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

### EFFICIENCY OF LIGHTNING RODS

Practically all losses from lightning are borne by farmers. In cities tall spires and stacks are occasionally struck, but ordinary buildings are practically immune. The fire marshall for Indiana in his report for 1914-15-16 shows that for these years 88 per cent. of the lightning losses in the state occurred in country districts. He also found that a considerable portion of the total losses, about 15 per cent., were due to lightning. Of the 5,520 buildings burned, 879 were ignited by lightning, and the loss from this cause alone totalled nearly a million dollars for the three year period. It was further shown that barns are a favorite object for lightning strokes, as high as 84 per cent. of the losses from this cause being barns.

The records of fire insurance companies show conclusively that properly installed lightning rods are efficient in preventing lightning losses. Basing his calculations on the records of eighteen fire insurance companies in Ontario, Prof. W. H. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, states that for 1912, of 7,000 un-rodded buildings insured, 37 were struck by lightning and several were burned, while out of 7,000 rodded buildings, only two were struck and these were damaged only. This shows an efficiency of 94½ per cent. for lightning rods. A similar investigation for 1913 gave them an efficiency of 92 per cent. Prof. Day also finds from the records of Iowa companies, that lightning rods in that state were 98.7 per cent. efficient, while in Michigan they were found to be 99.9 per cent. efficient. Prof. J. Warren Smith, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, has stated that the results of his investigations strongly substantiate those of Prof. Day.

These investigations into the efficiency of lightning rods confirm what science teaches regarding them. Lightning is an electrical discharge. Because it is electrical it must obey the laws of electricity. Men know something of the laws of electricity, and therefore they know something of the laws that govern lightning discharges. It is only reasonable to credit the men who know how to conduct mighty electrical currents into houses and buildings with perfect safety, with also being able to control conditions so that buildings may be rendered safe from lightning.

Whether the efficiency of lightning rods depends most on preventing lightning strokes, or in conducting the lightning stroke harmlessly to the ground, cannot be determined. Investigation goes to show that to a large extent their efficiency is due to prevention of the stroke. Due to condensation, immense charges of electricity are condensed on the cloud. As the positive gathers together in the cloud, the negative charge collects directly beneath in the earth. The attraction of these unlike charges causes a violent flash as soon as the electrical pressure or attraction between the cloud and earth is sufficiently high to make the electricity jump the space between them. Now, electricity it has been found will leak off sharp points. The effect of this is to reduce the potential of the charge in the earth in the immediate vicinity of the building on which these points are placed, with the result that the probability of a stroke at that point is greatly reduced. Should the stroke occur it follows the metal path provided for it to the ground and no damage is done.

In rodding a building, there are a few important considerations which must be borne in mind if the work is to be satisfactorily done, and unless it is done properly the danger from lightning is increased rather than decreased. The standard materials to use in lightning conductors are copper and galvanized iron. Iron covered with copper should not be used. To safely carry heavy lightning flashes, copper cables should weigh at least three ounces and galvanized iron five ounces per foot. All parts of the wiring should be connected up into one system with no blind ends left ungrounded. The contacts at joints should be made as perfect as possible, preferably by soldering. The cable is fastened closely to the building by means of staples, and without the use of insulators. Sharp turns must be avoided, and points or rods should be placed one within three feet from the end of each ridge. They should not be more than 20 feet apart, and one should be placed near each chimney or other high part. Those on the ridge should be three feet high and those near chimneys, etc. two feet above the highest point. On straight roofs the system should be

grounded in two places, i.e. at diagonal opposite corners. If the building is over 45 feet long, a third ground should be placed near the middle of the side, the cable being joined to the main cable at the ridge. It is absolutely essential that the grounding wires reach permanent moisture, going down at least 8 or 10 feet below the surface.

#### ON PAINTS AND FINISHING

The principal liquid used in thinning paints is linseed oil procured from flax seed. This is used in the raw or boiled state, depending on the work to be done. Boiled oil dries four or five times as fast as raw oil. The rapid drying, however, is done at the sacrifice of durability, as the surface of the oil dries first and it does not penetrate the pores of the wood as well as raw oil. The latter, drying slowly from the bottom out, sinks in well, forming a good foundation for successive coats and is not so liable to crack or peel. Thus raw oil is used mostly for first or priming coats and for outside work when very rapid drying is not needed, while boiled oil is used for interior work where speedy drying is essential.

To the oil and pigment there is often added Japan drier and turpentine. Turpentine is used to make the paint easier to work, penetrate the wood better and assist in the drying. Gasoline or coal oil should not be used to get this result, as they evaporate too quickly and leave the pigment improperly bound to the wood, thus forming a poor foundation for successive coats. Study the condition of the surface to be painted and it will be found that the addition of more turpentine will greatly add to the penetration if a new surface of hard, close grained wood is to be painted or in repainting an old surface that is hard and flinty with little porosity. In the finishing coat, however, the amount of turpentine should be much reduced, unless a flat, lustreless surface is desired. Turpentine is also useful as a wash for mildewed surfaces, as it destroys this growth and if used liberally in the first coat will offer good protection against the repetition of the trouble. Japan drier aids in the correct drying of paint. An excess of this substance added to hasten the drying is not advisable, as it destroys the durability of the surface.

The best general-purpose brush for applying paint is an oval one from two and a half to three inches wide with bristles four to six inches long. A bridle should be made by winding cord from a third to half-way down the brush, which can be removed as the brush wears out. A small, well-chiseled sash brush is very useful for doing neat work around corners and windows. A brush should not be allowed to dry out or stand in the paint can for any length of time. When the brush is to be stored it should be cleaned out with oil or turpentine and hung so the bristles only are immersed in linseed oil. A brush should always wear to a chiseled point, and therefore should not be pushed along, forced into cracks or jammed into corners, but drawn over the surface with the grain of the wood.

#### Brush Paint in Thoroughly

The paint should be brushed in thoroughly, for each successive coat must bind well to the one preceding. Thorough brushing is also a great aid in the drying.

Paint should not be applied when there is frost or moisture in the lumber, as the pores of the wood are closed and the paint does not sink in properly. Thus painting should not be done too early in spring, in a damp house, on a building recently plastered, or during or immediately after a rain. In cold weather the paint is much thicker and cannot be worked into a cold surface with the pores of the wood contracted. Hot surfaces must also be avoided, as the paint dries too quickly and is very apt to blister, hence it is a good plan to follow the sun when painting a building in the spring and let it follow you when working in summer.

#### A Useful Finish

Here is a very useful floor finish that is simple to prepare and that has proven very effective.

Equal parts raw (not boiled, remember) linseed oil and turpentine. To one gallon of this mixture add one teacupful of Japan drier and it is ready for use. Apply hot when quick absorbing is desired. When the oil has "set up," which

means that the wood has absorbed all that the grain of the wood will allow easily, rub off the surplus oil with clean cotton or woolen cloths and burn the cloths or put them under water. These oil cloths under just the right conditions will ignite and burst into flame. As I once saw this happen I speak with emphasis. Never leave such cloths uncared for. This finish is equally good on any old furniture. Use only after the furniture has had a thorough washing with soap and water or a solution of washing soda. If a red-brown or brown stain is wanted get, for the brown, burnt umber. For the red-brown use both burnt umber and burnt sienna. These colors can be bought as a paste mixed with oil. It is very easy to mix the powder with the oil used above, and by mixing a little at a time none is wasted. In the cans the color that is not used grows hard and useless after a time. Try the color as it is added on a clean bit of wood until the right shade is found.

Things to remember in using this finish: A strong solution of washing soda will cut paint or varnish clean from the wood. Then it is ready for any oil or stain. This oil should not dry more than four or six hours, unless you want a shiny surface. A soft dull surface is a much finer finish and never sticky. Rub dry. The oil without any color added leaves the wood a pale straw color. Fine for maple floors. This oil is fine for fireplace brick, after the brick has been cleaned with diluted muriatic acid. Apply lightly.

#### CANADIAN COUNCIL MEETING

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met at Winnipeg on May 9, 10 and 11, specially to consider amendments to the Railway Act and conditions surrounding the establishment of a sample market owing to the opening of the American market. The Canadian government has announced that sample markets will be established at Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary. Many changes will be necessitated because of the sample markets and all the interests in the grain trade are considering it very carefully. The railways will be particularly interested because of the extra work required in holding cars to be sampled, or of diverting them to other markets after being sampled. All these matters were considered at length by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and a conference was held with the council of the Grain Exchange on Friday to discuss points of mutual interest.

On Saturday a delegation from the council went to Ottawa to interview the railway committee of the House of Commons, and the government on proposed amendments. The delegation comprised President H. W. Wood, R. McKenzie and R. C. Henders, who will be joined at Ottawa by J. B. Musselman and a representative from the United Farmers of Ontario. The amendment to the Railway Act desired is one protecting farmers where stock is killed on railways, and the one now before parliament with some changes is expected to meet the situation. The delegates will also present the farmers' platform to the government and ask that it be given effect to in legislation.

The council telegraphed the Ottawa government expressing its appreciation of placing wheat on the free list and opening the American market, and also sent a telegram expressing the admiration of the Western farmers for the sublime sacrifice made by the people of France in the present war. This letter telegram was sent to Sir George Foster with a request that it be given to General Joffre and the French Ex-Premier, Viviani, who were in Ottawa and Montreal on May 12.

#### ALBERTA LEGISLATION

The Alberta government has made a move that could well be followed by all governments in preparing a summary in pamphlet form of the legislation passed at the last session. This pamphlet is written in ordinary every day language, and gives the purpose of all the chief laws that were enacted at the 1917 session. It is for free distribution and may be secured on request by writing the Provincial Secretary, Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Both French and English agricultural authorities are recommending the use of American tractors and other farm machinery. England is even considering night plowing with tractors carrying search-lights.



## What, When and How to Paint

### This Free Book

contains 40 pages of practical instructions for improving and beautifying your home, both inside and out. It tells you what paint is, how to choose it and apply it so it will not crack or peel. It shows you how to prepare surfaces and the best time to paint so as to get best results. It teaches you how to secure beautiful and harmonious effects economically.

It tells you how to make your home suggest refinement, repose and individuality.

It contains artistic color schemes showing how walls, ceilings and floors should be treated so as to be in harmony with the other decorations and furnishings.

If you are going to paint or decorate your home, send for your copy of free book today.

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"Sun Varnish" brightens everything it touches.

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RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENECA ROOT  
Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list.  
Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.  
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at so many different jobs around the farm, and save so much time and labor, that they have earned a place among the implements a farmer cannot afford to be without—especially in these days of scarce help and high-priced produce.

TORONTO Engines are made in five sizes, to run on gasoline, kerosene or natural gas. 12  
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#### Pumps with Every Wind that Blows

For over thirty years our Windmills have been noted for their wonderful work in light winds. Troughs or water systems don't run dry when supplied by TORONTO Windmills. With this light-wind ability we have combined sturdy strength and self-regulating features that enable Toronto Windmills to stand up to the fiercest gales, and to stop and start themselves when water is needed.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue telling all about them. 15

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (Western Branch) Limited**  
Dept. "E" WINNIPEG and REGINA  
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**CROWN BRAND**  
**CORN SYRUP**

PURE

Children prefer it to the most expensive butter. Why not save money by using more of this syrup?

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED. • MONTREAL.

34

Producing Honey in Manitoba  
Continued from Page 9

of pin holes in the cap and inverting it on a board contrivance in front of the hive. This contrivance is easily made of a quarter inch board extending a little into the hive and out a little past the bottle. The bottle is raised on three-eighth inch strips and closed in on top of that in such a manner by a thin board, so that no bee outside can get at the syrup and the only way to get it is from the inside of the hive. This is called the Boardman Feeder. Another way to feed is to pour syrup over the frames, but care must be used in this with weak colonies. The syrup used in spring is equal parts sugar and water. Spring feeding has a great tendency to make the queen bee lay and this besides preventing starvation is its chief purpose. If there is, as there was last spring, a long cold spell, it is a good plan to wrap the hive with many thicknesses of newspaper or a couple of ply of tar or building paper tied around with string, or a big packing case may be set over the hives if you haven't many. The Apiary should always be in a position sheltered from the winds, if possible.

Later on in June, I would equalize brood in order to bring all colonies up to full strength for the honey flow or use any surplus brood of very strong colonies for artificial increase, supplying these new-made colonies with queen bees bought from the southern states.

The Wholesalers' Defence  
Continued from Page 18

mer. He does not realise that the retailer may be hard pressed, he may want to use his money in other directions, but is that fair? Is it right for instance that he should get credit from the retailer and use his cash to buy goods from the mail order house? But that is what is being done. It is one of the things which has made the burden of the retailer what it is. How would the farmer like it if he were in the retailer's position, and should not the golden rule apply even in business, and to our most favored class? No doubt everyone will agree to it in the abstract, but when it comes home to the individual will he act on it?

One of the solutions proposed which would seem to be a reasonable one, is as heretofore suggested, the institution by the retailer of the separate cash and credit price. If the farmer pays cash he is entitled to some benefit from it, otherwise he has no inducement to do so. Nay more, he will feel a sense of injustice in being charged as much as the man who gets six months or a year's credit. On the other hand if the farmer cannot pay cash, then it is only right that he should pay for the accommodation and many a man under such circumstances, will raise the money to his own benefit and that of the retailer.

Many of the topics I have dealt with have been merely touched upon. They would all seem however to be of the greatest importance to our business life. Many people from one stand point or another will differ from the views herein expressed. And while this article merely represents my personal opinion still I venture to believe that I have voiced the honest opinions of a very considerable portion of our business community and, right or wrong, the discussion of these vital matters cannot fail to be of benefit to us all.

One-fifth of the potato is removed when potatoes are peeled raw, according to an experiment made by the Home Economics Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College. Most of the protein and mineral salts lie near the skin. These go with the peel when the potatoes are peeled raw, so that the loss in food value is more than one-fifth. With small potatoes the loss in paring raw was one-fourth. The potatoes boiled in their jackets have more flavor too. If the potatoes are wilted, soak before using.

When bread is ten cents for a 16 ounce loaf, potatoes will have to be \$1.50 per bushel in order to supply the nutrients as cheaply as the bread. When potatoes go above \$1.50 per bushel, bread is a cheaper food.

**PURITY FLOUR**

More Bread and Better Bread  
Pies that take the Prize

Your pies should be light and short. Are they?  
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43

# Rural Schools

While we are on the subject of school cleanliness why should not some of those dirty silvery old soft wood floors in the rural schools be covered over with a heavy linoleum, so that the floor can be swept without raising a cloud of dirt? And why not have every school provided with one of those long-handled brushes for gathering the dust from the floor and a dustless duster for the desks?

In regard to the teacher referred to in one of the letters published in this department, who puts on the fire in the winter, and sweeps the floor, but won't clean the walls and windows, we are only surprised that she does the first two, not that she refuses to do the latter. One may argue as much as one pleases in regard to the relative work done by the teacher and the other residents of the district, but all these things are eventually settled by supply and demand. The average country teacher is not paid any more, if as much, as a good stenographer, or the city teacher, both of whom come into a room which is already warm and clean, and have what seems to most girls a great advantage, in being able to live in town.

If the rural districts are going to demand that their teachers teach domestic science, manual training, agriculture, and all the regular branches of study in addition to being a community leader, and school janitor, the best teachers will gradually drift into business and teaching positions in the city. It may be selfish and foolish of them, but that is certainly what will happen.

EDITOR.

#### A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS RAISED

For years we had no school in our district at all, for the simple reason that though there were plenty of people in the community most of them were bachelors. The moving into the neighborhood of just one family turned the tide, however, and as the father of this family was an energetic person, a school was soon forthcoming in spite of the machinations of many of the before-mentioned bachelors. From the time of its inception until last year, when the last bachelor trustee was ousted, we had about all the different forms of trouble that a school community can have. If there are any other forms that were not made use of I'm sure they were overlooked.

In the first place the community in general was deprived of the use of the schoolhouse for any other use than school purposes. The U.F.A. development was held up, church services were not allowed, neither were any social entertainments possible. Dances were absolutely tabooed. In time, though, we cleaned up and cleaned out the objecting elements and from then on the community has developed famously along social lines. The first development was the U.F.A. Through it we were able to get on the route of a student preacher and to have religious services every two weeks. This was further developed by inaugurating a Sunday school at which there was not only children's classes, but a Bible class as well. The next U.F.A. development was a Women's Auxiliary and through it in time a woman was elected to the board of trustees. This proved to be such a successful innovation that another woman was elected and these women have held the offices ever since.

With a good meeting place established, the women soon found a way to buy an organ and now we have music for church services and at the conclusion of nearly every U.F.A. meeting. After the first year or two we were fortunate in getting a real good teacher with the result that farmers that lived miles out of our district arranged to send their children to this school.

At first we family folk thought we would be perfectly happy if we had a school at all. We found, though, that an incompetent teacher was worse than none, while an incompetent teacher, plus a rebellious board of trustees was a calamity. With those troubles removed we find that we have still others.

#### Country Schools and Modern

##### Conveniences

Though the Department of Education lays down laws in regard to the way the school shall be built, giving directions in regard to windows, seats, maps, etc., it makes no direct provisions for heating, or for sanitary closet arrangement. In consequence of this lack the school is always bitterly cold in the morning, and

especially so on a Monday morning. Before the teacher can provide herself with kindling and get the room at a livable heat, a half hour of the school time at the very least, is wasted. In view of this disadvantage it would seem to me that the department of education should decide on a certain kind of stove, capable of keeping a coal fire in overnight and insist on this particular type of stove being used in connection with certain school plans.

The closet proposition is another thing that it seems to me the department should settle. In our particular case there are three little girls who are too small to make use of outdoor closets in inclement weather. The community in consequence, cannot see the necessity of providing an indoor closet just for those three, and yet I expect none of the residents would willingly sacrifice one of the youngsters because of the money it would cost. Most of the people have an unfounded aversion to chemical closets and I expect nothing will be done unless or until the Department sanctions or requires it.

In regard to keeping clean and attractive the school and premises, the article in the issue of April 4 signed, "A Teacher," covers the ground thoroughly and well, the only objection being, as she tacitly admits, that all teachers do not see this in the same light. Our teacher sweeps the floor and does the work energetically, but she sweeps with a forward motion of the broom, driving the dust before her, and in consequence raises a terrific dust which the children live in the rest of the day. One of the things that normal schools might profitably teach would be how to sweep properly. With a smoky stove and a dusty sweeper it is not hard to picture the condition of the ceiling, upper walls and windows. In our case the teacher absolutely refuses to clean windows, scrub floors or clean walls, and as she is very proficient in other things, the trustees simply get out from under and let things slide.

#### The Common Carriage

The question that is being brought up now for solution is the taking of the youngsters to school in a common carriage. Just now for the teacher and sixteen pupils, from nine to eleven horses are required every day. This seems to be an economic waste, and yet it seems impossible to arrange a route without turning some of the youngsters out at an abnormally early hour. A description of how routes are arranged would be appreciated by our community, giving details of kind of sled or wagon used, if closed, how built, and if heated, which method of heating is used. Do youngsters who are off the route, have to congregate at a corner or other meeting place, and if so, is any shelter provided in case of inclement weather? Is the expense of this carriage borne by the community and paid for out of school taxes, or is it borne entirely by the children accommodated?

It seems to me that the rural school problem should be taken out of the hands of the people and placed more in the hands of a competent board composed of men or women who are trained and experienced educators, and who would have the power to lay down the fundamental laws upon which all rural schools should be built and conducted.

BLAIR GABLE,

#### PERMANENT TEACHERS NEEDED

The question of the rural school and the subject of education are more and more being forced on our notice and demand our attention. The present system of hiring teachers and electing trustees is both bad and ridiculous. Teaching includes a training of the mind, a fitting for life. To do this requires age, experience and training, and yet so many of our rural teachers are little more than children and lacking these requirements. We want teachers who are going to make of their profession a life work. We want above all things, permanent teachers, those who will work, not only for the good of the children, but for the betterment of the community. A good dwelling house should be provided either on or near the school grounds, and a higher salary paid than is now the average. Educational matters, the selection of teachers, etc., should be handled by a school board composed of competent men and women, and the present system of trusteeship abolished.

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Every De Laval equipped with Bell Speed-Indicator

## NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

THESE are the days when you are getting more milk in the pail, and with butter-fat at its present high price you want to be dead sure that you are getting all the cream out of the pail.

You certainly can't afford to feed butter-fat to the calves and pigs at from 30 to 40 cents a pound.

All sorts of "claims" are made for various cream separators, but what you are looking for is "proof."

Here is the most convincing kind of proof that the De Laval is the cleanest skimming machine:

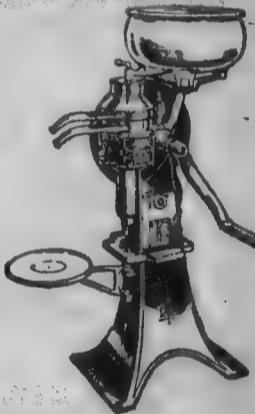
Fifteen years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use.

Today the creamerymen and large milk plants the world over use the De Laval almost exclusively. In fact, it's hard to find a large cream producer or creameryman who will allow any separator other than a De Laval in his plant, no matter what the price.

Why? Because they have found that it makes a difference of several thousand dollars a year to them whether a De Laval or some other make of machine is used. They simply can't afford to use any other machine.

This is proof of De Laval closer skimming that you can't afford to ignore. Even if you don't separate as much cream as the creameryman, you can't afford to waste it any more than he can.

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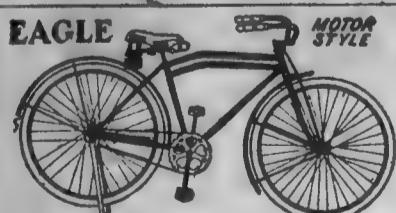
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## REMEMBER THE STORY CONTEST

All the boys and girls under seventeen years of age who read The Guide are invited to enter into this story contest, the subject of which is: "What Happened in the Garden at Night." Of course I might go ahead and tell you what I think happened, but I am going to leave it to you to imagine. It might be any one of a thousand different things, but I trust you to make up a story about it.

Please don't forget to have one of your parents or your teacher certify that you wrote the story without help. It must be written in pen and ink, on only one side of the paper and clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Three rollicking story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received, and all new writers who send a story good enough to print will be given membership cards and buttons, provided they enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

DIXIE PATTON.

## THE DWARF'S OVERTHROW

One clear winter day a boy, whose name was Fred, was walking through the woods. He walked on, admiring the trees, which were covered with frost, until near evening. Fred's people were very poor and he was going for food. At last he heard a voice calling, "Follow me, follow me." Fred turned around, but saw no one, but the same voice called again, "Follow me."

He gazed all around and at last saw an eagle flying over the tree tops. Fred asked, "What do you want?" but the only reply the bird made was, "Follow me." Then it turned and flew toward the south. Fred followed it for quite a distance, then the eagle stopped and said, "The light you now see is in a castle owned by a dwarf. If you can overthrow this dwarf the castle will be yours and I shall be a princess once more."

Fred walked on toward the light, but he stumbled and when he arose found he had fallen into a hole. Then a door opened and an old lady spoke saying, "The dwarf who lives in yonder castle is very strong and cruel, but since you are going to overthrow him I will aid you. Here is a powder which will make you very strong." She gave Fred some and he walked on till he came to the castle.

The interior of the castle was most beautiful. It was decorated with gold and jewels. The dwarf showed Fred to a room, intending to kill him while he slept, but Fred waited in the corner till the dwarf came in. Fred and the dwarf began wrestling, but Fred had become very strong and threw the dwarf out of the window.

The castle was now Fred's. The eagle had become a princess and the two were married. Fred was very rich now, but he did not forget his poor sisters and parents. He sent word for them to come and live with him. Fred was kind to the poor travellers and made better use of the castle than its former master had.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,

Avonlea, Sask. Age 13.

## FLOWERS OF WINTER

Princess Psyche, the exquisitely beautiful daughter of the world-famous Jack Frost, sat in the beautiful parlor of Ice Palace in the land of ice and snow, gazing pensively at the figure of Minerva peering menacingly out of her own particular corner. Psyche was beautifully and elaborately garbed upon this day of days—her wedding day—in the richest of silk and the finest of satins. Her lustrous brown curls were caught back by a clasp of pearl revealing beneath dark lashes eyes of a crystal blue. A moment before

a soft-voiced servant had whispered a few scarcely audible words to her mistress, who with a disgusted sigh had dismissed her. She was plainly annoyed about something.

The door was flung open by a fairy in livery who, announcing the arrival of Prince

Rupert, bowed himself out of the room. The fairy prince was tall and handsome, his black hair curled upon his silver mail, in his jet black eyes flickered the tenderest passion of all—the passion of love. He bowed courteously as he entered, but catching sight of Psyche he caught her in his arms. "Whatever is the matter, dearest," he cried, holding her at arms length. "Why spoil your pretty face with frowns?" "Only a girl's petulance," she said, laughing gaily. "I'm shamelessly happy when I should be worrying myself to death over the poor unhappy mortals, but I can't help it. I was only annoyed for a moment when I learned that there wasn't a flower in bloom in the dear old north on our wedding day. It was stupid of me not to know it, but I thought—oh, never mind, really, it doesn't matter. You will think I am vain and selfish to mention it. Forget it, dear." But Rupert refused to forget it. "Flowers," he persisted in mock astonishment. "Never a fairer flower bloomed than the one in my arms now." She stamped her silver slippers foot. "You are trying to flatter me, Rupert, but won't you please forget all about it?"

"You shall have your flowers, love," he cried, and with a final caress he left the room. "Such a lovely maid as Psyche must not fret her pretty head about anything on earth, much less flowers, and they must be found immediately," he explained to a certain black cloud over-head. "Will we not do," said a small voice, "but catch us ere we touch the ground or our magic charm is broken." He turned in time to catch a large snowflake resembling a beautiful wild rose, diminutive in size, as fairy flowers must be. Many followed. Those that touched the ground melted away. Those he caught slowly expanded into beautiful soft white petals of different kinds of flowers. He put them all in a delicate glass basket and wrote on snowy white paper in incredibly small letters, "Oh, love, far fairer art thou than the lily white; far sweeter than the rosebud exquisite."

Although they were leafless and stemless, these were minor obstacles, and with fairy ingenuity she fastened them in the bodice of her gown. They resembled flowers, but they shone far brighter than the diamond necklace clasped around her delicate white throat. "After all," she reflected, "snowflakes are more appropriate for King Frost's daughter than summer flowers."

RUTH OLSON, Fairacres, Alta. Age 11 years.

## SNOW FAIRIES

Every autumn there is a war in the forest or in the air. The autumn fairies and their little cousins, the winter fairies, have a fight, for they have to change places and the other one must rule. Now this was just the time the wars were taking place. The snow fairies were trying to get the throne from the autumn fairies and this year they found it very hard, for their cousins were very brave. Their army was all dressed in white. Every little fairy soldier was in white clothes. The little girls used to fight as well as the boys. When they were together they were just what we call a snow drift, but when they attacked they were what we call a snow storm. Each little fairy would fly at his little enemy in brown and green and they would fight until old Father Sun would come out and scold them, till each little fairy would hurry off to his home in the clouds. Each one was very happy for they were victorious in every one of their little battles.

EVA GAUDIN, Killam, Alta. Age 13

A lady in a front seat of the theatre had removed her hat to put a feather straight.

"What splendid hair!" exclaimed the gentleman seated behind her, in a whisper which the lady could not help but hear.

Result—The lady kept her hat on her knee for the remainder of the evening, much to the gentleman's satisfaction.



## Let Us Hope This Baby Won't Reach The Poison

106 children were reported poisoned in the last three years by arsenical fly destroyers. And this is but a fraction of the actual number. Arsenical fly poisoning and cholera infantum symptoms are almost exactly the same. Diagnosis is difficult. And first aid in arsenic poisoning must be quick. Don't subject your children to this danger. Use the non-poisonous fly catcher

## TANGLEFOOT



safe, sure and efficient, which catches the fly and embalms its body and the deadly germs it carries in a coat of disinfecting varnish.

## Government Issues Warning

Earnest A. Sweet, Passed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, makes the following statement in Supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Report: "Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for a purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

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# Farm Women's Clubs

## SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

The White Bear association elected the following officers at the March meeting: President, Mrs. T. Henderson; vice-president, Mrs. J. Akester; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. K. Hyde. During the winter the secretary reports they have been making shirts and knitting socks for the soldiers. They have been working through the Red Cross society of that district. Two of the teachers in their district are members of their association and very enthusiastic over its possibilities.

E. A. S.

Glenside W.G.G.A. is taking an active interest in the municipal hospital scheme. Their president, Mrs. Mackin, has been endeavoring to get closely in touch with the better medical aid movement. A circular on medical aid written by Mrs. McNaughtan, president, W.S.G.G.A., is being circulated among the members. It is in part as follows: "Were you ever in urgent need of medical aid? Statistics show that infant mortality in Saskatchewan is twice as high as it need be. The chief cause is lack of proper attention during maternity. Hospital statistics of 1914 show that one woman in every three in Saskatchewan is materially injured at maternity through lack of medical attention. Wherever medical inspection has taken place in schools a large percentage of children inspected show the need of immediate treatment at the local hospital. We agree with the governments and interests who claim that the greatest need of the west is more population. We could grow our own population were the means provided of taking care of what we have."

E. A. S.

The Ballinora W.S.G.G.A. will henceforth be known as the Alada W.G.G.A. Their secretary is Mrs. J. Stewart. They have sent an order for year books that they may become conversant with the plan of work of the association and the best means of getting successful meetings.

The following interesting report is from Mrs. Osbourne, secretary of the Dilke W.S.G.G.A.: We had at our last meeting the great pleasure of enrolling four new members. That makes us 31. We had a most lively meeting. We can see our women developing from shy women to capable earnest ones, taking their part with great credit in discussions. We are working hard on a "Country Fair," and all are very enthusiastic. We are offering over \$50 in prizes. Competitions are open to children, men and women. Mrs. Sweet gave a splendid demonstration on pickling, and it was much enjoyed. Will you kindly tell us which Women's Section has the most members? We are very ambitious and wish to hold the record roll call in Saskatchewan.

Dilke is truly ambitious with a capital A, and we hope that other associations will answer their challenge for the greatest number of members, and compete in becoming the most progressive association.

E. A. S.

An interesting report was received some time ago from Mrs. J. H. Smith, secretary of the Caledonia W.G.G.A. But it is not too late to publish an extract from the report which shows the thoughtful expressions of their interest in their fellow members: "At our March meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Tice, a resolution was passed to extend the sympathy of the society to Mrs. W. Thompson and Mrs. W. Renwick, who had lost relatives by death. A vote of thanks was tendered the secretary for work done during the past year. We decided to continue doing Red Cross and Belgian Relief work for the coming year. Mrs. Tice, our delegate to convention, gave an excellent report of the subjects discussed there."

The members of the Netherhill association have reorganized under the name of the Marine W.G.G.A. They commenced with 14 paid up members, which we think is a most encouraging start. They hold their meetings the first Tuesday

of every month. Their secretary is Mrs. L. B. Scheel, who is most enthusiastic in making the work of the association a success.

## ALBERTA NOTES

Springtime naturally turns our thoughts to out-of-doors. Those of us who love flowers and trees and who are trying to make a real home in the wilderness—for a real home is associated with both—are looking forward to the time when we can get to work in the garden. Others again are thinking of baseball, croquet and basketball, and are planning their annual sports day.

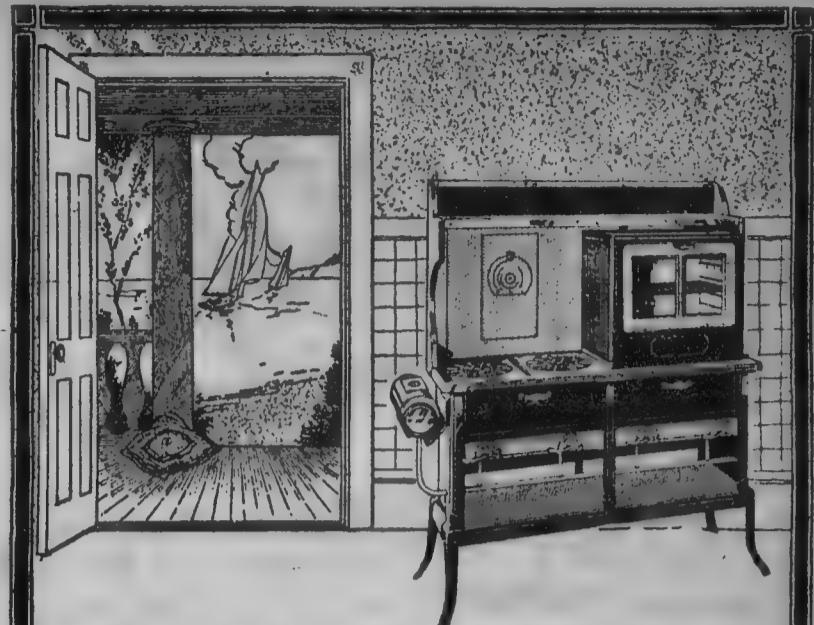
This matter of field days is one that I am pleased to see so many clubs taking up. It is co-operation in practise as well as being a practical lesson in honesty and personal honor. As a result of carefully supervised, clean sport we believe we are justified in looking for a higher standard of business morality among the men and women who are boys and girls in our public schools today than exists in this generation—and heaven knows, as well as many a new-comer with more money than experience—that it is badly needed. It is for this reason, and for the attendant physical and mental development that we preach the gospel of sport; and we believe that the conscientious school teacher will do more to counteract the present day evils of dishonesty and selfishness on the school playground than she will do in the Sunday school, necessary as the latter is.

In this article I wanted to tell the part the Alix club played in our first field day held on July 1 of last year. We felt for some time that baseball and basketball teams should be organized in the different districts and that they should occasionally play each other; and also that there should be an exhibition of school work; but how to bring it about we did not know.

One rainy Sunday afternoon our plans suddenly crystallized. It seems that the department of education had been encouraging just such and that our inspector, who is a sport enthusiast, had named as a committee to work out a scheme for a dozen or more adjoining schools, the principal of the Alix school, a man teacher from another district, and the writer, who until a short time previously had been president of the Alix U.F.W.A. By good luck the energetic and public-spirited teacher of our own district was visiting me that afternoon when a member of the aforesaid committee suddenly appeared and broke the news to us. I did not know whether to say "Amen" or "Hurrah"—but the three of us gathered around a table with pencil and paper and together drew up a program of sports and exhibits. We were green at the business, but felt very much pleased with ourselves when we found that as far as our resources went our program was almost identical with one intended as a sample. "Wicked work," do I hear you say, "for a Sunday afternoon!" That is where you and I differ, for what you call secular I may call sacred.

We set to work at once. Our teacher was appointed to correspond with those in adjoining districts and to find out what their schools were prepared to do. I was to see about refreshments, while the remainder of the committee was to superintend the sports. At our first club meeting all three of the original committee addressed the club and laid our plans before them. The members responded splendidly. They at once offered to provide tea and coffee; to donate and sell ice cream and lemonade; to meet any expenses incurred and to raise money for the prizes. The exhibition building and grounds were secured for the day which was set for July 1.

It was a great success. As the notice was very short, only four of the schools competed, but old and young entered into the spirit of it enthusiastically. The sports included running, jumping, relay races, wheelbarrow race, pony races and baseball. The exhibits were made up of map drawing, cardboard construction, weaving, nature work, crochet, essays, etc. Judges were appointed and the prizes were awarded according to the number of points made



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are owned by farmers who supply the cream and are operated for their benefit. Wider markets and greatly increased returns have been secured through the Co-operative Creameries. Over \$17,000.00 as a final payment of dividend was divided among the farmers who supplied the cream during the year 1916. Co-operation among farmers is growing rapidly and means success. The output of butter from Co-operative Creameries has increased over 3,800 per cent and the average selling price has increased 50 per cent since the present policy was adopted in 1906. Last year more than 7,000 farmers supplied cream to the Co-operative Creameries, and over 2,500,000 lbs. of butter was made. Indications point to a still larger output this year. Send your cream shipments to one of the following creameries:

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Express charges on cream shipments are paid at the Creameries. For further information write to the manager of one of the above Creameries, or to the

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If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you, just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the sales for our famous new Royal Japanese Perfume. Address THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Dept. W 15 TORONTO, ONT.

# Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—  
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From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!

by the competing pupils of each school. This money, please notice, was sent to the teachers to be used in athletic and other supplies for the schools.

This year the club is taking the initiative and the U.F.A. and U.F.W. are together offering a shield to be held by the school which scores the highest. A committee of teachers has drawn up the program and already organized their teams for basket and baseball, so we hope to have another delightful field day this year.

LEONA R. BARRITT.

#### DEVELOPING LOCAL TALENT

The question of what to do to keep our club members interested is one which confronts us every day. One thing we are organized for is to improve social conditions and I think one way to improve social conditions is to try and develop any talent we have in our community. Local talent is a thing on which much depends. In rural communities such as our own there is little chance for entertainment other than depending on local talent.

The social dance is all right for those who enjoy dancing. But there are always people in each community who do not dance. They need entertainment as well as the others. A class in local instruction would afford our young people a great deal of pleasure and might be the means of finding talent we do not know exists. A class in amateur dramatics would, to my mind, be another source of pleasure and profit. The development of local talent is an opportunity often overlooked. There are a great many people who think local talent is not sufficient when it comes to a question of public entertainment. This is a mistake. It is well to remember that outside talent was at one time home talent. The proper training of anyone with talent will always result in public service that will not only be pleasing but effective in its results.

I think there would be a great many more successful people if we were educated and encouraged to develop our best talent. Just because I am a farmer is no reason why my son would not be more successful, and oftentimes a great deal happier, as a lawyer, a merchant, a preacher, or any of the other occupations. And I think the boys of the average farm family get more consideration than the girls. Parents are likely to think the girls will be at home with them until they become some man's wife. Just remember also that they will be the mother of some man's children, and if he happens to be a man who has had proper training he will want his children to enjoy the same advantages. So I think the girls have a great deal the more important reasons for being trained and their talents developed than the boys. They are the coming mothers. It will be their turn to do the training. At our last convention Mrs. McNaughton, president of the W.G.G. of Saskatchewan, told us what is done for the children now would show in 1935.

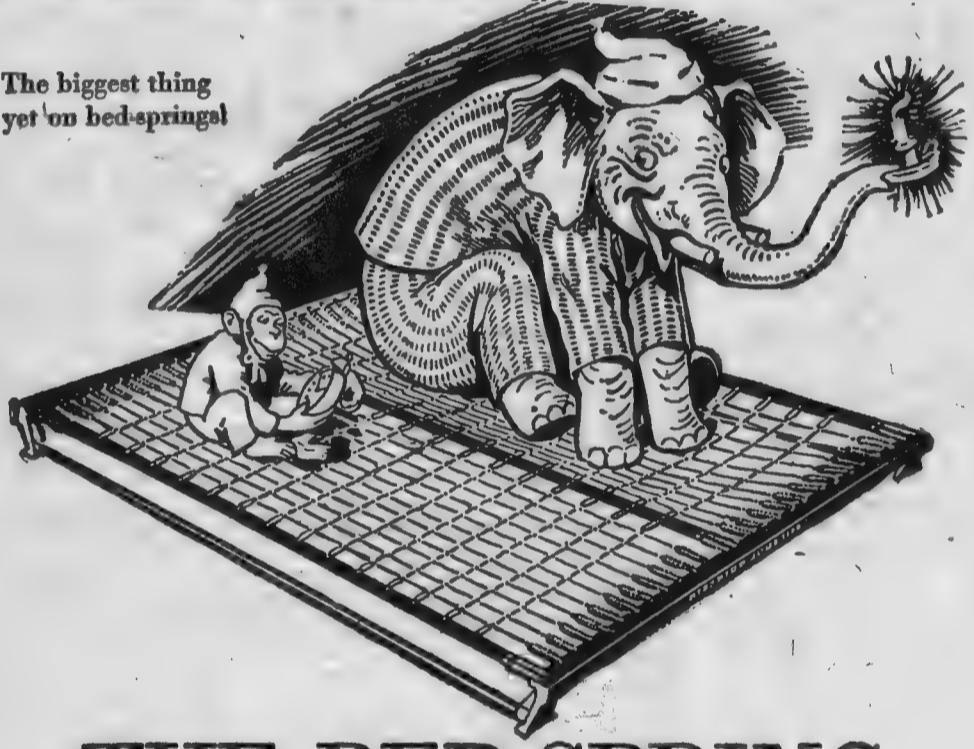
Talent is a gift, an endowment, and if properly developed it might be the means of a life of happiness and success. The local talent concert is the best means of bringing out talent.

Have an original address by one of the boys; a piano solo by one of the piano students; a vocal solo and a quartette. Have it in connection with some other social function and it will help them to be self composed and have confidence in themselves, and thus appear well on the platform. It is a great deal harder to appear before the home folks than before strangers. Possibly because we expect criticism from home people, which would not come so easily from strangers. A short story contest would be another means of amusement. To be fair to all, give out a topic and have it understood that all matter must be in the hands of the judges by a certain date. Give a prize for the best story or better still, have it published in our farm papers. In any case let us do all we can for the young people and I think in the end we will benefit most.

Mrs. H. C. McDANIEL.  
Whitla, Alta.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of her province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wileke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Miss Anna Stocking, Delisle; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Announced—Federal Franchise for Women Promised—Land Value Tax  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 18.—Canada is to have compulsory military service on a selective basis. This was the announcement made today by Sir Robert Borden at the close of a long speech descriptive of the Imperial conference and Imperial war cabinet which he has been attending.

### The Premier's Announcement

Sir Robert said: "Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I myself stated to parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the government, but I returned to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation, and with a sense of responsibility for our further efforts at the most critical period of the war. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results. I hoped that it would. The government have made every effort within its power so far as I can judge. If any effort to stimulate voluntary recruiting still remains to be made I would like to know what it is. Everything has been done it seems to me along the line of voluntary enlistment."

"All citizens are liable to military service for the defence of their country, and I can see that the battles for Canadian liberty and autonomy are being fought today on the plains of France and Belgium. There are other places besides the soil of a country itself, where the battles for this liberty or the existence of its institutions can be fought; and I venture to think that if this war should end in defeat Canada in all the years to come would be under the shadow of German military domination."

"Now the question arises as to what is our duty. I believe the time has come when the authority of the state should be invoked to provide reinforcement necessary to sustain the gallant men at the front who have held the lines for months, and who have proved themselves more than a match for the best troops that the enemy could send against them. I bring back to the people of Canada from those men a message that they need our help, that they need to be supported, that reinforcements must be sent them. I bring a message from them, yes, a message from the men in the hospitals who have come back from the very valley of the shadow of death, many of them maimed for life. But if there not some other message, is there not a call to us from those who have passed from the shadow into the light of perfect day, from those who have fallen in France and Belgium, from those who have died that Canada may live—is there not a call to us that their sacrifice shall not be in vain."

"I have had to take these matters into consideration and have given them my consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore it is my duty to announce to the house that early proposals will be made on the part of the government to provide, by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army today in the field as one of the finest fighting units of the empire. The number of men required will not be less than 50,000 and will be probably 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part and will be presented to the house with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit."

### Sir Wilfrid's Statement

"My Right Honorable Friend," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "concluded his observations by stating that we are certainly very far from the end of the struggle. I am afraid that his words are only too true. Events in Russia have brought into the war a new feature upon which we had not calculated. We had calculated that the offensive which was to be undertaken by our armies this year was to have brought ourselves to the Rhine, but events in Russia have enabled the German government to bring over to France, perhaps nearly a million men, if not more. Under such cir-

cumstances it goes without saying that the war must last a long time. As to the methods which Canada must take with regard to the prosecution of the war, I have this to say: that Canada intends to remain in the war to the end and until victory has been won. As to the methods which we are to adopt in order to bring our men to the front, and to fulfill to the end the duty that we are all determined to fulfill a good deal of consideration is to be given before the traditional policy followed by this country shall be set aside. I make at present no observation. The government tells us that they have a new policy to offer us, and I have only this to say: that whenever that policy is made known to us, we shall receive and consider it in the same spirit that we have determined since the outbreak of the war to assume towards all the proposals of the government, that is to give them due and fair consideration, reserving to ourselves the liberty of free British subjects to discharge our duties in the way we consider they ought to be discharged."

### Women's Suffrage

The right of the women of the Dominion in regard to vote at Federal elections was the subject of an interesting discussion. A resolution by Donald Sutherland of South Oxford expressed the general view that the question of extending the franchise to women should engage the attention of the government at the present session. The other which stood in the name of Hon. William Pugsley was more specific in character. Its aim was to make certain that women in provinces who have been given the right to vote for members of a local legislature should also have the right to cast their ballots at Dominion elections. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, according to the legal view advanced by Mr. Pugsley who is a lawyer of great ability, the women have the right now not only of voting at Dominion elections but also of being candidates for the House of Commons. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, the position of affairs was different, he said, because the Dominion Election Act, in defining persons who have the right to vote mentions males only. Mr. Pugsley argued that this difference in the wording of the act as applied to two of the prairie provinces would deprive the women of those provinces of the federal franchise unless steps were taken by parliament to remove the anomaly.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice did not agree with Mr. Pugsley that the women of all the provinces that have adopted female franchise have the right to vote with the exception of those of Saskatchewan and Alberta. He maintained that the purpose of the Dominion Act, in defining persons with the right to vote, was that males only would have this privilege. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the view that the interpretation of the law by the minister of justice was too technical and that they have the right to vote at the present time in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. An amending law should be passed at once, he said, to make certain their right to exercise the franchise in all the provinces in which they have been given the right to vote for members of the provincial legislature. The opposition leader did not favor the idea of a Dominion franchise. Sir Robert Borden proceeded to outbid the leader of the opposition by declaring for a Dominion-wide law enfranchising women and moved an amendment declaring that such a law should be passed before the next general election. The premier expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to pass such a law at the present session of parliament. This was taken to mean that a Dominion franchise act will be introduced at the present session if an extension is not granted.

### Land Value Tax Proposed

Robert Cruise, the member for Dauphin, was about the first member

## G.G.G. Seasonable Machinery

Potato, corn and haying machinery are goods a farmer expects to buy only about once in a lifetime. The tools listed below were bought with that point in view. But not only are they built to last—they also contain the most modern improvements for fast, clean, efficient work.

### G.G.G. Mowers

The Acme Giant, built large and strong. Every part of the machine has been built larger and heavier than is usually found in other makes. Thoroughly guaranteed to give satisfactory service over a very long period. 5 and 6 ft. sizes, complete with two knives, trees and yoke.

Winnipeg Price \$56.25 and \$57.50

### G.G.G. Rakes

Carried in 10 and 12 foot sizes only. Steel wheels, steel frame, steel spring teeth; 10 foot size has 32½-inch flat point teeth, 12 foot size has 40 teeth, same style. Comes complete with guard teeth, trees and yoke.

Winnipeg Price \$38.00 and \$43.75

### Other Haying Needs

Consult our 1917 catalog—pages 32-35—for the above, and also buncher, rake-and-tedder, two-wheeled and power lift sweep rakes, stackers, etc.

### G.G.G. Potato Planter

Entirely automatic. Requires only one man or a boy to operate. Single row machine will plant from 5 to 8 acres a day—97 per cent. good with very few doubles. Dropping distance can be changed in a few minutes. Has disc marker for next row. With opening shoe and covering discs, pole, trees and yoke.

Winnipeg Price \$66.25

### And the Digger

An all steel machine built for capacity, durability and strength. No danger of breaking. Can turn square around without sliding.

Winnipeg Price \$120.00

See page 39, 1917 catalog, for full description.

### G.G.G. Corn Planter

Three-way edge drop or hill. Drops 2, 3 or 4 kernels as desired in hill without changing plates or stopping team. Fitted with disc runners instead of shoe runners. A very excellent planter, guaranteed to do good work and will last indefinitely.

Winnipeg Price \$55.00

and

See our catalog, or write us about corn cultivators, manure spreaders, wire fencing, etc. Our stocks are very complete in these lines and we can make immediate shipments.

The

Grain

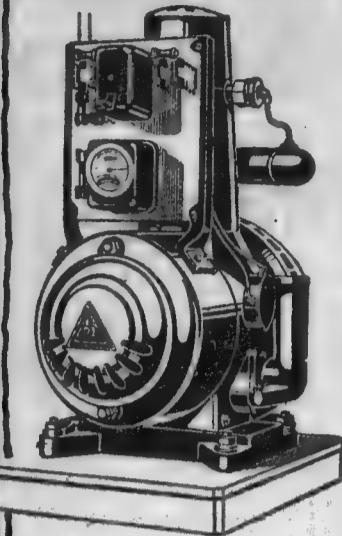
Agency at:  
New Westminster  
British Columbia

Growers'

Branches at:  
REGINA, Sask.  
CALGARY, Alta.  
ST. WILLIAM, Ont.

Grain Co. Ltd.  
HEAD OFFICE Winnipeg, Man.

# DELCO-LIGHT



—you need  
not envy  
the city  
man his  
electricity  
now—

Have electricity on  
your farm. Delco-  
Light has brought this  
ideal to completion.  
Every farm can now  
have its own electric light  
and power plant at small  
cost—giving perfect service.

This means electric light for  
the house—and all the con-  
venience of safe, clean,  
brilliant light. It means  
electric light for barns and  
outbuildings. It means  
power to pump water, run  
the separator, the churn,  
the washing machine.

It means doing away with  
half the present drudgery  
of farm life. It means  
easier housework, easier  
chores. It means a health-  
ier, happier family.

The greatest achievement of  
modern civilization—electricity  
—must surely be needed in  
EVERY home in Canada. The  
organization selling Delco-Light  
is meeting with success every-  
where.

Delco-Light was developed by  
the same company making the  
world-famous Delco starting,  
lighting and ignition plants for  
automobiles.

**THE DOMESTIC  
ENGINEERING CO.  
Dayton, Ohio.**

## Easy to Operate— Economical—Safe

Delco-Light is a complete  
plant—gasoline motor, gen-  
erator, storage batteries  
fully charged and ready to  
run. Once or twice a week  
you simply press a lever,  
starting the motor. The  
batteries are charged and  
when this is completed the  
motor stops automatically.

This wonderfully simple  
plant supplies light and  
power for the average farm  
for less than 5 cents a day.

## Full Descriptive Literature FREE

You should all know about this  
great development in electricity.  
Write for full descriptive litera-  
ture telling you all that Delco-  
Light does—how it works—how  
safe and economical it is. All  
sent free on request from any  
Canadian office.

### Delco-Light Distributors:

Bruce Robinson

CALGARY

Breen Motors Ltd.

WINNIPEG

## Finished, Fitted and Bolted Plow Shares



To fit all the leading makes of  
Plows—Every Share guaran-  
teed as to Fit and Quality.

State size and number  
on old Share when or-  
dering.

12 in. \$2.45 14 in. \$2.70 16 in. \$2.90

C. S. JUDSONICO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA

## Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm.  
In spare time make wells for your neighbors.  
It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double  
that in dry years. No risk—no  
experience necessary.

Complete outfit for  
Getting Water Quickly Anywhere  
Includes boring rigs, rock drills,  
machines. One man with  
one horse often bores 100 feet or more  
in 10 hours. Pays \$60 to \$1 per  
foot. Engine or horse power.  
Write for Easy Terms and Illustrat-  
ed Catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Iowa.  
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept. 160

## B.C. FRUIT

is renowned for its flavor and quality.  
is especially so of the Okanagan Valley fruit.  
ORDER CHERRIES NOW

Sour preserving. \$1.75  
Black dessert. 2.00  
Royal Ann. 1.85

5 per cent. discount for 10 or more cases.  
Standard packages—weight 20 pounds. Ship-  
ping weight 23 pounds.

Buy fruit by mail order and save money.  
Send for our booklet about B.C. fruit.

**Co-Operative Orchard Company**  
SUMMERLAND, B.C.  
The Mail Order House of the Okanagan  
Valley.

of the house to advocate the placing of  
a tax on land values. He advocated a  
tax of one per cent. which he said would  
yield large revenues and quoted  
Henry Timmis of Montreal, as having  
estimated the land values of  
Canada at a total of eight bil-  
lion dollars; five billions in the  
towns and cities, and three billions in  
the rural districts. A tax of one per  
cent. on the land of Canada, he said,  
would bring a revenue of \$80,000,000  
per annum. The minister of finance,  
Mr. Cruise argued, could have secured  
one hundred million dollars in war  
taxes had the rich men made a proper  
contribution in keeping with their  
wealth. An income tax he felt satis-  
fied would have raised at least another  
\$50,000,000.

Taking all these items together  
\$100,000,000 direct war taxes; \$80,  
000,000 land value tax; \$50,000,000 in  
income tax; \$60,000,000 surplus revenue  
we have a total of \$290,000,000. Mr.  
Cruise submitted that if these methods  
had been adopted the people of Canada  
could have financed the war as they  
went along.

### DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA

Reports received on May 14 indicated  
an alarming condition of affairs in  
Russia. General Gutschoff, minister of  
war had resigned, giving as his reason  
that the condition in which the power  
of the government had been placed was  
such as to threaten even the existence  
of Russia. Minister of Justice Keren-  
sky also made an alarming diagnosis of  
affairs confessing that his confidence  
had left him and that he feared dis-  
aster. At the same time reports of  
soldiers and officers of the German and  
Russian armies fraternizing were cur-  
rent, it being claimed that 600,000 Ger-  
man troops, released from the eastern  
front, were being rushed to the west to  
oppose the advance of the British and  
French. Later a manifesto was issued  
to the Russian army by the Council of  
Soldiers and Workmen declaring that a  
separate peace was impossible and urg-  
ing the soldiers to continue the fight.  
They were also warned not to frater-  
nize with German soldiers but to reject  
everything that weakened their military  
power and lowered their morale.

Later reports indicate that for the  
present the crisis has been passed. The  
Russian cabinet has been reconstructed  
so as to include six representatives of  
socialistic groups. Premier Lvoff issued  
a statement on May 18 to the effect  
that his impression was that the  
new coalition cabinet will receive the  
support of all reasonable Russian citi-  
zens. The country had for the first  
time the prospect of a government  
which will combine both moral authority  
and material power. The settlement is  
based on a "peace without conquest"  
agreement. Promises were made to  
meet the socialists' demand for further  
control over the production, transport,  
sale and distribution of products; mea-  
sures for the better production of la-  
bor; the right to a settlement of the  
land question by the constituent as-  
sembly; increased direct taxation of  
wealth; development in a democratic  
direction of local self-government, and  
the hastening of preparations for the  
constitutional assembly. In return the  
government demands such full confi-  
dence and support as would enable it  
not only to fight a reactionary counter-  
revolution, but also to take measures  
against the anarchists of the extreme  
left.

### OCTOBER WHEAT CLOSED

In order to further curtail specula-  
tive trading in wheat, the Winnipeg  
Grain Exchange, on Monday, May 14,  
closed October trading for new business  
and fixed a maximum price of \$2.45.  
Under the new ruling, the volume of  
October trading cannot increase. Those  
who have sold short on October will be  
permitted to purchase sufficient to fill  
their contracts, but no others will be  
allowed to make any purchases of Octo-  
ber. This will permit the liquidation  
of October contracts only. The same  
condition now prevails in October trad-  
ing as in May and July, which were  
closed a few weeks ago. The chief trad-  
ing is now in cash wheat. The Grain  
Exchange has no power to regulate the  
price at which actual wheat can be  
bought and sold. Nor can it regulate  
the volume. This could only be done  
by government regulation.

## RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values  
Write for Price List  
and Shipping Tags

**Tierce Fur Co. Ltd.**  
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada  
We ANNUALLY TRADE WITH SENECA ROOT

## HIDES

Ship direct to the Tannery. We have  
decided to cut out the middleman and  
to buy direct from the farmer, thereby  
giving him the benefit of the dealer's  
profit.

WRITE FOR PRICES

**Wheat City Tannery**  
BRANDON, MAN.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN THE WEST  
FOR OVER 20 YEARS

## Live Poultry Wanted

Hens (any size)	200.
Ducks	220.
Turkeys, No. 1	210.
Geese	200.
Young Roosters	180.

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.  
Let us know what you have to sell and we will  
forward crates for shipping.

## Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

We guarantee to pay \$1.40 per bushel for good  
potatoes. For good sized potatoes \$1.50 and  
for No. 1 White Potatoes \$1.60 per bushel, deli-  
vered at Winnipeg. If you ship in your own  
bags we will return them immediately or we will  
supply you with bags for shipping. Above prices  
are guaranteed for ten days from date of this  
paper. Prompt cash for all farm produce received.  
Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Alkes St., Winnipeg

## LEARN NURSING AT

One of the most noble and high-  
ly paying vocations; easily learnt  
without leaving home.

Hundreds are earning \$10.00  
to \$25.00 per week.

Beautiful booklet and full  
particulars free.

**RSC**  
Royal College of Science  
709 L Spadina Ave  
Toronto, Canada



## SINGLE TAX LITERATURE

Single Taxers of the United States have  
now ready for circulation 200,000 copies  
of Henry George's pamphlet, "The Single  
Tax, What It Is, and Why We Want It"  
and the same quantity of pamphlet,  
"The Crime of Poverty." These are both  
congressional editions and are circulated  
under the postal frank and cannot be  
sold. Contributions in support of the  
distribution, large or small, will be ap-  
preciated by the National Single Tax  
League, Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person  
wanting copies of the pamphlets should  
send their name and address to The Single  
Tax League, 406 Chambers of Commerce,  
Winnipeg. They might also send lists  
of names and addresses of those to whom  
they would want the literature to be sent.

General Manager Black of the Ogilvie  
Milling Co. stated recently that with  
the entry of the United States into the  
war on the side of the allies the govern-  
ment might fix a price for wheat. He  
ridiculed any suggestion of a combine  
among the millers. Apart from an as-  
sociation in Ontario which confined its  
activities to securing favorable treat-  
ment in such matters as railway rates  
he stated that he was unaware of any  
organization among the milling in-  
terests, and it was absurd to contend  
that the millers determined the price of  
flour. The allied governments and their  
confidential agents had been the largest  
buyers of wheat for a considerable time  
and they had controlled the price for  
high grade wheat, buying Nos. 1, 2 and  
3 on account of their high milling value  
and their comparative small bulk.

Plans are being completed for landing  
an American army of 40,000 in France.  
This force which will be under the com-  
mand of General Pershing, will, it is  
expected, first engage the Germans on  
Belgian soil. Preparations are being  
made for the final training of large  
numbers of American troops behind the  
lines on the western front.

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 21, 1917)

The markets of the last week have been remarkable for the small volume of trading in futures, despite some big fluctuations in prices. Trading in old crop months is now limited in all markets to clearing up of outstanding contracts, which is being rapidly done. The railways are doing well in moving the grain from the country to fill contracts. Shipments from the terminal elevators have been heavy, although ice conditions have been bad on the lakes and have caused considerable damage to a number of boats. Interest is being shown in the possibilities of a sample market, since it is known that representatives of the Canadian government are in Minnesota looking into the details of the system in operation there.

In the coarse grains, the oats market was the most active during the past week and a considerable volume of trade was done. The bulk of the buying was credited to Canadian government orders which called for purchases of July futures. The demand for cash oats was fairly good except for tough grades which form a large percentage of the daily car receipts. Barley prices were steady. Flax prices fluctuated in sympathy with American markets and trade in these grains was light.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.	No. 3	\$2.82	\$2.84	\$2.88	\$2.82	\$2.80	\$2.78
Wheat—				\$2.82	\$2.79	\$2.74	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.94	\$2.92
May 15			207	\$2.78	\$3.05	\$3.04	\$2.87	\$2.75	\$2.80	\$2.60
May 16			205	\$2.55						
May 17			206							
May 18			206							
May 19			220							
May 21			213							
Week ago			245							
Year ago	113	112	108							
Oats—										
May 15	76	72								
May 16	76	72								
May 17	75	71								
May 18	77	73								
May 19	79	74								
May 21	79	74	61							
Week ago	81	75								
Year ago	46	45	40							
Flax—										
May 15	313	312								
May 16	297	297								
May 17	299	299								
May 18	299	298								
May 19	300	308								
May 21	308	307								
Week ago	318	318								
Year ago	159	161	155							
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, May 19)										
WHEAT—No. 1 hard	\$3.12	\$3.15	\$3.14							
No. 1 Northern	\$3.05	\$3.30	\$2.95							
\$3.23	\$3.02									
No. 2 Northern	\$2.92	\$2.96	\$2.95	\$3.01						
\$2.25	\$2.97	\$3.04	\$2.94	\$2.79	\$2.93	\$3.16				
\$3.10	\$3.04	\$3.18								

	WHEAT	CORN	ORYZ	BARLEY
(Sample Market, May 19)				
WHEAT—No. 1 hard	\$3.12	\$1.62		
No. 1 Northern	\$3.05	\$1.61		
\$3.23	\$3.02			
No. 2 Northern	\$2.92	\$1.62		
\$2.25	\$2.97	\$1.64		
\$3.10	\$3.04	\$1.64		
\$3.18				

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES  
(Sample Market, May 19)

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, \$3.12, \$3.15, \$3.14.

No. 1 Northern—\$3.05, \$3.30, \$2.95, \$3.13.

\$3.23, \$3.02.

No. 2 Northern—\$2.92, \$2.96, \$2.95, \$3.01.

\$2.25, \$2.97, \$3.04, \$2.94, \$2.79, \$2.93, \$3.16.

\$3.10, \$3.04, \$3.18.

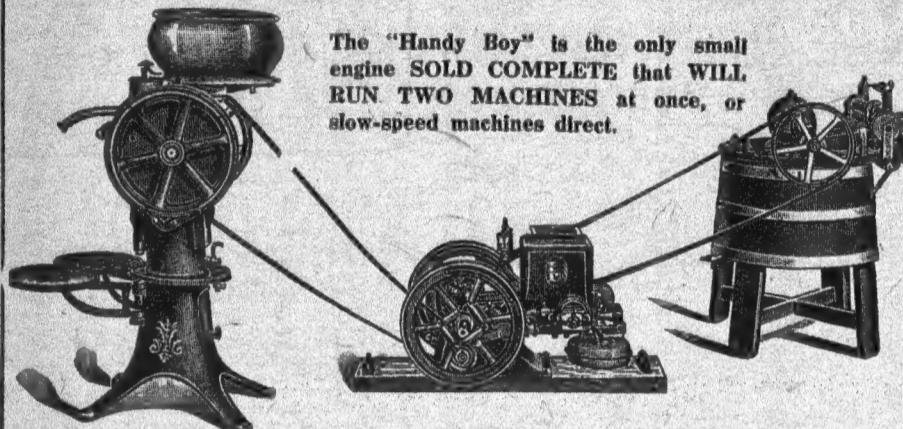
LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	May 18	Year Ago	Toronto	May 17	Calgary	May 19	Chicago	May 16	St. Paul	May 17
Cattle	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	\$	0	0	0
Choice steers	11	10	11.50	8	8	0	8	11	10	11	12.25
Best butcher steers	10	50	11.00	8	40	8	75	10	50	11	11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	7	50	10.50	7	50	5	50	9	25	10	12.25
Good to choice fat cows	8	50	10.00	6	50	7	00	10	25	11	10.50
Medium to good cows	6	50	8.00	5	50	6	25	9	10	10	9.50
Common cows	4	25	6.00	4	00	5	25	6	00	7	00
Canners	3	75	4.25	2	50	3	75	5	25	6	00
Good to choice heifers	9	50	10.50	6	75	5	50	11	00	12	10.50
Fair to good heifers	8	00	9.00	5	75	6	50	8	00	9	50
Best oxen	8	50	9.50	5	75	6	50	7	50	8	50
Best butcher bulls	7	50	8.50	5	50	6	50	10	00	11	00
Common to bologna bulls	5	50	7.00	4	50	5	25	8	00	9	75
Fair to good feeder steers	6	50	5.25	6	75	7	25	10	00	11	00
Fair to good stocker steers	6	50	7.75	6	00	7	75	7	50	8	75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65	-\$110		\$65	-\$80	\$85	-\$125	\$95	-\$100		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60	-\$65		\$45	-\$55	\$60	-\$80	\$70	-\$75		
Hogs											
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$16	25		\$10	75	\$17	40	\$15	70	15	15.80
Light hogs	13	00	15.00	9	75	10.00		15	25	16	15.75
Heavy sows	9	00	10.00	8	50	9.00		14	00	13	00
Stags	6	00	8.00	6	50	7.50		13	00		
Sheep and Lambs											
Choice lambs	11	75	12.75	8	00	9.00		15	50	17.00	
Best killing sheep	8	50	6.25	6	75	7.50		9	75	10.75	

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg	May 18	Year Ago	Toro	May 17	Calgary	May 16	Regina	May 15	Saskatoon	May 12
Butter (per lb.)											
No. 1 dairy	37c			22c	24c	40c	41c	36c	35c	35c	
Eggs (per dozen)											
New laid	38c			10c	20c	41c	42c	38c	40c	35c	
Potatoes											
In sacks, per bushel	\$1.50			60c	70c	\$1.25	\$1.70	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.10	
Milk and Cream											
Sweet cream (per lb. fat.)	48c			37c							
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	43c		30c	32c						
Dried Poultry											
Spring chickens				17c		Live 55c		12c	12c	10c	
Fowl	17c			13c	14c	18c	23c	20c	20c	20c	

# Solve Your Labor Problem with a Judson "Handy Boy"

## What The Judson Handy Boy Engine Will Do

Our 1½-Horse Power Gasoline Engine is high grade in every respect, water cooled, and we guarantee it to be equal to most 2-horse power gasoline engines on the market.



The "Handy Boy" is the only small engine **SOLD COMPLETE** that **WILL RUN TWO MACHINES** at once, or slow-speed machines direct.

The magneto starts the engine every time on one turn of the flywheel, winter or summer. No batteries needed.

Handy Boy 1½ H.P. complete with magneto ..... \$58.50

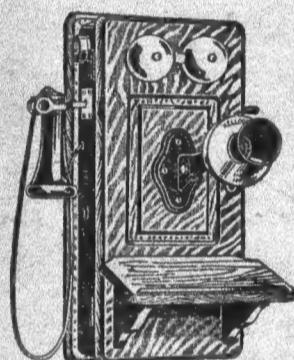
Canada Power Washer with reversible wringer ..... \$22.50

King Cream Separator, 600 lb. capacity ..... \$59.50

Send your order direct or write for Catalog.

C. S. Judson Co.

669 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



## The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service

Stock at Regina

**K**ELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give a better service. Write us today.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

**Canada West Electric Ltd.**  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,  
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

availability of such space will be uncertain from now on.

The Iowa Egg Reporter says: "Exporting has commenced thirty days earlier this year than last. Advices from England indicate that eggs have not been held in reserve, but have been put into consumption and there is not the usual quantity in storage against the time of shortage."

"We learn authoritatively that several cars of eggs have been actually shipped in Export to England. When it is considered that, including items of inland freight in America, boat transportation to England, marine insurance, war risk and selling cost on the other side, the total expense of putting Chicago eggs on the London market is in the neighborhood of 17 cents a dozen, the very high market ruling there becomes apparent."

The New York Produce Review, one of the very leading produce journals on the continent, says: "There has lately been a noticeable falling off in egg qualities. This is generally believed to be due to lack of the usual amount of grain feed and is shown chiefly in weak body. There is also a liberal

mixture of eggs with dark yolks and shrinkage is increasing. There is some feeling that these defects are likely to affect unfavorably the keeping quality of a good deal of the stock now going into storage."

Anyone can readily see what the probable effects of such may be this fall and winter.

Butter is firm in Winnipeg at 37 cents. Little choice dairy butter is coming in, though there is plenty of poor off quality stuff. The best sweet cream is 48 cents or only 2 cents below the highest winter quotations.

Sir Richard McBride has tendered his resignation as agent-general in London. The former premier has been under the care of a physician since January for nephritis and is understood to be seriously ill. He cannot return to the province until August it is said.

This little wonder worker is always ready to do all the back-breaking chores. It is so easy just to feed it with a little fuel, turn the wheel and watch it do the heavy part of the work, while you simply do the directing. It will save the cost of a hired man entirely.

well and are therefore not available for holding when the surplus production is greatest. Often they scarcely pay the expense of marketing.

Do not wash dirty eggs and send them to market for different forms of mold may result from packing the eggs damp. Washing also gives them the appearance of stale eggs by making them look glossy. Do not pack eggs that are cracked, for they will probably become broken before they reach the market and soil a number of other eggs. Pack the eggs according to size, placing the large eggs in one case and the small ones in another. Also sort them as to color, separating the brown eggs from the white eggs. Candle all eggs before sending them to market so that stale eggs, eggs with blood rings, checks, white rots, black rots, moldy eggs, eggs in which incubation has begun, etc., will not be put upon the market.

Following are five rules which might well be followed by all farmers and poultrymen in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

The raising of poultry, collecting and marketing of eggs, etc., has always been left, to a large extent, to the farm woman. But in too many cases, poultry raising has been considered a side issue and the care of the chickens and the gathering of the eggs has often been left to the children on the farm. As a result no one knows just how many working hens are around the farm. Often the eggs are gathered from stolen and dirty nests and taken to town and traded for groceries. If the eggs are sold on a "loss off" basis, by which only the good eggs are paid for, those eggs gathered from stolen nests will be candled out and the farmer will receive pay for only a small part of the eggs which he has brought to town.

Now is the time to make every effort to improve the quality of the flock, select the best layers (by the trap-nest or other methods), and discard the weak sickly stock.

### OPINION ON CONSCRIPTION

The announcement by Premier Borden that 50,000 or perhaps 100,000 men would be raised by selective conscription to complete the army of 500,000 men promised by the government and to furnish reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front is meeting a mixed reception at the hands of the people. Labor men are opposed to the idea. Outside of labor circles opinion is divided. A heavy body of public sentiment seems to favor the proposal while perhaps an equally large section takes strong grounds on the conscription of wealth as logically preceding the conscription of men. The desirability of a referendum on the subject is being brought forward. Until definite details, which, it is expected will be announced by the government later in the week, are given out, it will be impossible to form correct conclusions regarding the probable effect of the proposed measure. Whether those provinces that have already given their full quota to the overseas forces should be called upon to contribute a share of the conscripted force proportional to their population is being keenly discussed as is also the question of the danger of the disorganization of industries by further losses of men.

A food administrator for the United States has been appointed. For the position President Wilson has chosen Herbert C. Hoover, former chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission.

"The farmers of this country can defeat the German submarine, and when they do so they destroy the last hope of the Prussian," says Lloyd George to the English farmers.

### BREEDERS' NOTES

After having purchased during the past eight years a good many colts by the well known Percheron Superior (40605) formerly at the head of the stud of Messrs. Jas. Loonan and Sons, Waterloo, Iowa; Messrs. W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal and Calgary have now acquired Superior himself to head their stud. Superior weighs 2,200 lbs. and is the sire of numerous horses already distributed throughout Western Canada. One of his colts won first as a three-year-old in a class of eight at Regina Spring Show, 1916.



## THESE ARE A FEW OF THE BARGAINS SHOWN

38<sup>00</sup> WITHOUT COLLARS, WITH HAMES

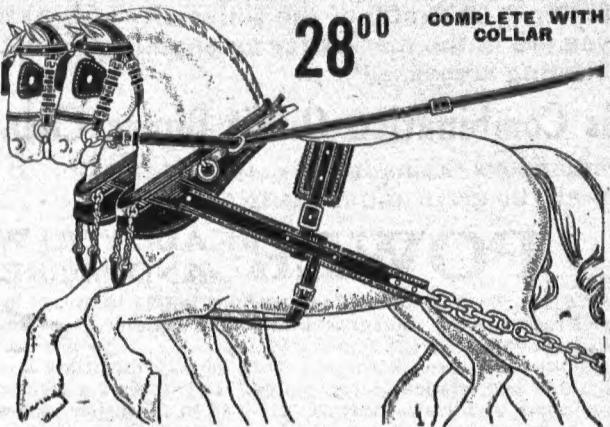
Pads, Felt Lined Drop Hook and Terrets; Belly Band, 1½ Folded Ring Traces, 1½ x 3 ply; Heel Chain; Hame, steel, Ball Top; 1½ Pole strap and Martingale; ½ Hame Strap; Flat Side Checks; Short Straw Leather Collars. Price complete with Collars .....  
This is our Leader. Extra Heavy Ring Trace, general purpose Harness made throughout extra strong and heavy; a Harness that will please the most exacting.

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Bridles 3/4 box  
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1 in., 21 ft.

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28<sup>00</sup>COMPLETE WITH  
COLLAR

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wonderful Harness is made up. Remember you are not buying a chain harness when you purchase this set, but an actual 1½-3 ply Leather Trace, Bridles are 1 in. with Concord Blinds; Traces, 1½-3 ply Trace, Chain End; Lines 1 in.; Back Pad, Felt Lined; 1½ retinned Buckle; 1½ Martingale; Chain Pole Strap; Collars, Duck Lined, Short Straw, Bolt Hames. Complete less collars .....  
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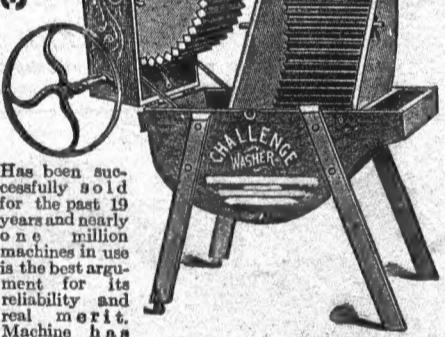
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TWO YEARS

\$77 Complete  
with Shafts  
at Winnipeg



Here's the very best in an Auto Seat Buggy. We have put every improvement possible into this Buggy, making it equal to any \$100.00 vehicle offered elsewhere. The wheels are screwed and bolted between each spoke; the gear is our time-tried double reach full ironed; the piano body is large and roomy, securely braced and has patent leather dash. The seat is upholstered with genuine leather, extra large and roomy, full spring and has high automobile back. Throughout we have given every detail the minutest attention. Painting is the acme of perfection. Don't hesitate to order this buggy on approval. Money returned and all charges if not satisfactory. Price at Winnipeg .....  
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CHALLENGE WASHER  
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for the past 19  
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machines in use  
is the best argu-  
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reliability and  
real merit.  
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two semi-circular rub-boards which oscillate in opposite  
directions by turning the fly wheel one way. The action  
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squeezing action of washing on the washboard.  
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absolutely no wear or injury. Sold on  
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13 in. Oven, six  
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28<sup>50</sup> Buy Now and Save \$12

Full Curtain Front, White Enamel Lined,  
With Sliding Nickel Table Top

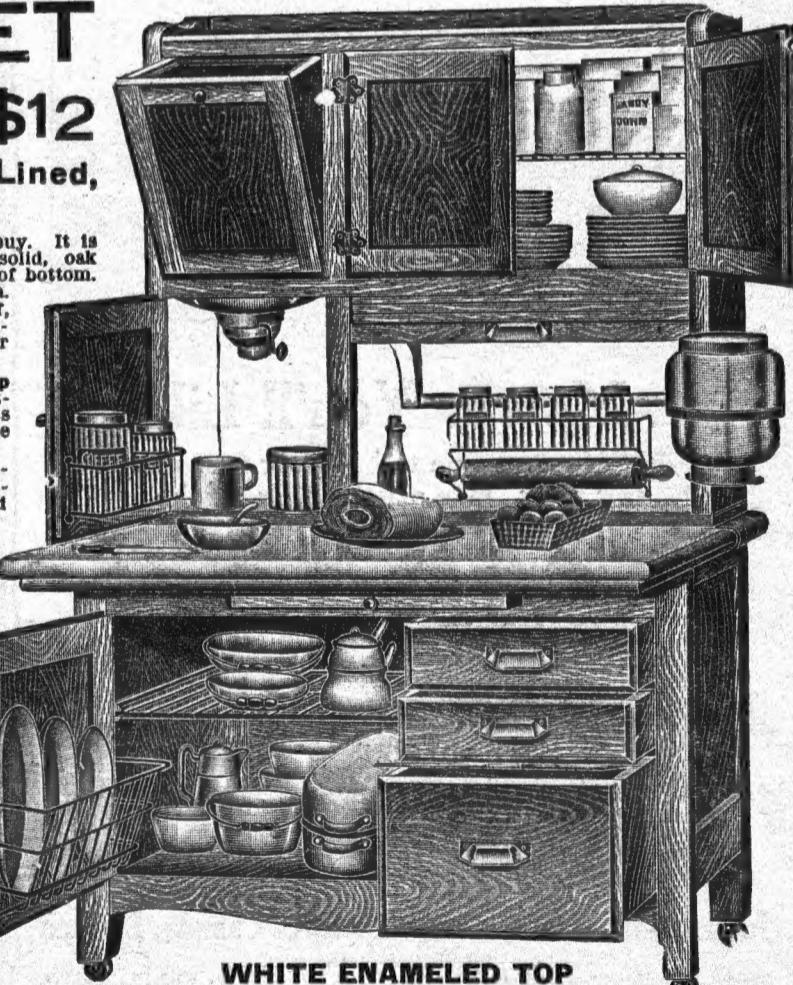
It's The Finest Kitchen Cabinet it is possible to buy. It is  
finished in a rich golden shade, and is provided with a dust-proof bottom.

The Top is white enamel lined and has a large metal automatic swinging flour bin. There is a large china cupboard fitted with wood panel doors and shelf, forming two compartments. The swinging glass sugar jar is conveniently located in a compartment fitted with a sliding roll front. Five glass spice jars, glass coffee, tea and sugar jars, only, are included with this cabinet free.

The Base is strong and substantial and has a sliding nickeloid metal table top which gives a large working space. Below the table top is found a cutlery drawer, bread or cake drawer, with ventilated sliding metal lid. The cupboard for pots and pans has a sliding wire shelf. This cupboard is fitted with a panelled door upon the inside of which is a rack for pans and covers.

Our Price is exceptionally low when all the fine features and excellent construction are taken into consideration. Remember that we guarantee satisfaction in every way, and will be glad to ship you this cabinet on approval. Cabinet is 71 inches high. Table top, extended gives a working space of approximately 34 x 40 inches. Shipping weight about 230 lbs.

5802—Sliding Nickeloid Table Top .....  
28.50



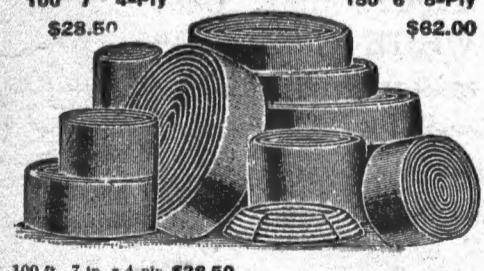
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\$62.00



100 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply \$28.50  
100 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply \$35.00  
100 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply \$34.50  
100 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply \$40.00  
120 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply \$42.50  
120 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply \$41.00  
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